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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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PROSPECTS FOR MONETARY INTEGRATION OF SADCC DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Dr Gladius Lewis, University of Zimbabwe]

[Text] **IN RECENT** years a number of developing countries have begun to appreciate the net benefits arising from monetary integration on a regional or sub-regional level. For example, in Africa the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) considers monetary integration one of the main avenues of achieving full economic integration among its members.

It is therefore germane to make a serious study of the issue of monetary integration among the member states of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC).

It is worthy to note, however, that despite the widespread interest in the subject of monetary integration only two monetary unions are currently functioning in developing countries.

These are the West African Monetary Union and the Central African Monetary Union. (The Eastern Caribbean Currency Authority, though it issues a common currency for its seven members, is not a monetary union). The experience of developing countries is thus very limited in this matter. Few, if any, lessons could however be drawn by the SADCC (if it decides to embark on monetary union) from the West African examples because France has a key role in both unions.

VIEWPOINT

Let us therefore tackle the subject from the viewpoint of an examination of the costs and benefits for the SADCC. But first, what are the characteristics of a monetary union?

These have been put very succinctly as "a single currency or, if there are several currencies, these must be fully convertible one into the other, at immutably fixed exchange rates, creating effectively a simple currency (plus) . . . an arrangement whereby monetary policy for the union, including control of high-powered money and regulations affecting the commercial banks' ability to create money, is determined at the union level, leaving no national autonomy in monetary policy. . . (and) a single external rate policy" (P.R. Allen in Organisation and Administration of a Monetary Union).

BENEFITS

So, what sort of be-

nefits would be expected to accrue from an SADCC Monetary Union? Let me outline some of the major ones.

One, the elimination of exchange rate risks and fluctuations within the region and the resulting free intra-regional capital flows would encourage expanded regional investment.

Two, domestic providers of capital would be encouraged to repatriate capital and employ it in regional investment. This would expand the domestic capital pool and reduce dependence on foreign currency.

Three, a common currency would enjoy greater exchange stability than a multiple of national currencies. Such stability induces confidence and attracts more foreign investment.

Four, overall regional resource allocation would be maximised with investors seeking the most viable sites and projects within the region.

Five, domestic savings would be improved because the monetary union leads to increased investment and improved resource allocation. Per capita income would rise and so would savings.

Six, this increased level of domestic savings would give commercial banks more opportunities for financial intermediation between the SADCC countries.

PROMOTION

The seventh advantage would be the promotion of intra-regional trade because of the elimination of the risk of exchange rate fluctuations among the member states. Such benefit ought, however, to be disaggregated on a time basis. In the short term, little benefit in this regard is to be expected.

This is because of the competitive production pattern within the region. When the pattern is complementary there are problems of the access of goods originating from one country to another. Such problems include a poor transport network and the availability of similar goods from South Africa at low prices (particularly important for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland).

In the medium term, improvements in communication and transport facilities as well as in the complementarity of production patterns will assist the benefits of the monetary union in increasing intra-regional trade. In the long term this improvement would be supplemented with that resulting from improved and increased investment capital flows in the region.

SAVINGS

The final set of benefits that would accrue from establishing an SADCC Monetary Union include (a) resulting savings in international reserves (deriving from an elimination of the need to hold reserves for intra-regional transactions), (b) a lower total imbalance requiring a lower total level of

reserve (arising from the fact the level of deficits in current accounts varies from country to country in the region) and (c) the aggregate balance of payments of the whole group would be less prone to shocks than would be the case if each country had to provide reserves to cover the effects of these shocks.

There would of course be costs associated with the establishment of this monetary union. What are these costs? Firstly, there would be constraints imposed on the monetary and fiscal policies of an individual country in the group.

Because the SADCC includes a set of countries at such different stages of economic development with different levels of financial and structural disequilibria (compare and contrast Zimbabwe and Lesotho, for example) this could be a major problem.

ACTIONS

The task of optimising monetary policy (which is really no more than a collection of actions aimed at influencing the rate of growth of domestic liquidity) in the union to the simultaneous advantage of all members would be gargantuan.

Another cost would arise from interest rates which, in the union, would have to be maintained at a uniform level to avoid distortions from capital flows within the union. The problem arises because the returns on projects vary significantly between the SADCC member states. There may thus be a need to study the possibility of differential interest rates.

A third cost is to do with a common exchange rate. Because the SADCC countries are at such different levels of economic development it is very likely that the exchange rate that would "equilibrate" the balance-of-payments for the whole region would lead to distortions within some countries because the common exchange rate would favour some countries.

The net effect of these costs would be most felt in the least-developed countries in the region. They might well be forced to pursue excessively austere policies adversely affecting their economic development.

The solution lies in judicious use of fiscal incentives and interest rate policies (to attract capital to these countries) until a more balanced economic infrastructure is set up in them.

The decision on whether or not to embark on an SADCC monetary union is not, of course, purely hinged on the relative advantages and costs. There are political considerations. But, in this case, the political will to eventually make SADCC an economic union is ever-present. Now, an economic union encompasses all three areas in which economies interact — flows of goods and services, of factors of production and of the means of payment.

PAYMENT

A monetary union takes in only flows of capital and the means of payment. In this respect it is obvious that monetary union is subsumed under economic union.

For those in the SADCC who believe the region is not yet ready for such major developments, the compromise lies in pursuing policies to prepare the ground for monetary and, eventually, economic unity.

Such policies could be akin to those that gave birth to the European Monetary System in January 1979 (which, inter alia, sets fixed but changeable parities for the currencies of the member states and fluctuations to plus/minus 2.25 percent through multi-

lateral interventions).

Another recent development that is useful in this regard is the study commissioned by the Committee of Central Bank Governors of ECOWAS in 1979, and carried out in 1980 by the International Monetary Fund, on the establishment of a convertibility agreement in ECOWAS (as the first step to a full monetary union).

VALUE

The fund's report is in the form of an occasional paper, Currency Convertibility in the Economic Community of West States (1981).

The paper emphasises the value of a planned and co-ordinated approach to monetary integration. The outlines of the principal ingredients of a programme of action relevant to the present article are as follows.

First, a suitable time period for meeting the conditions for convertibility that coincides with that set for the harmonisation of trade policies within the regional grouping.

Second, the establishment of a 'reserve fund' to assist the adjustment efforts of member countries. Third, the dismantling of existing exchange restrictions consistent with the aim of achieving de facto convertibility. Fourth, the final establishment of a full monetary union.

It is suggested that finance ministers of the SADCC countries study this report and all other pertinent documentation in detail with a view to making monetary co-operation within the region a top-priority item on the agenda of future meetings of the grouping.

BRIEFS

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR SPIES--A law on state security in Angola, providing for sanctions ranging from three days in jail to capital punishment, has been ratified by the People's Assembly, it was announced from official source in Luanda on Friday 25 February. The object of the law, according to the (official) JOURNAL DE ANGOLA, is "to prevent enemy (i.e. South African) intelligence services from obtaining intelligence" on Angola. "State secret covers any political, military, economic, scientific and technical intelligence (...), that could affect the country's interests or be used in opposing the development of the revolutionary process." (FRENCH PRESS AGENCY) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 27-28 Feb 83 p 6] 9294

UNITA RELEASES PRISONERS--UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) rebels have released the 12 religious and Red Cross representatives that had been kidnapped last October, it was announced on Thursday 24 February by the International Red Cross Committee (CICR). The 12 people had been kidnapped at the Mongua mission, near N'Giva, in the Cunene Province in southern Angola. (REUTER) [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Feb 83 p 3] 9294

MILITARY COOPERATION WITH MOSCOW--During a speech on the occasion of his visit to the military central repair base--which uses primarily Soviet equipment--President Eduardo Dos Santos stressed the need to improve military cooperation with Moscow. The chief of state, who was accompanied by the Soviet ambassador, Mr Vadim Loguinov, stated that, to overcome the problems encountered by the central repair base, "cooperation problems," too, should be considered. In his speech, which formed part of a "general offensive against liberalism and disorganization," the president stated that, in order to improve cooperation, solutions to the problems concerning spare parts and the delegation of experts had to be found. "We know," he said, "that forecasts have not always been met. But this cannot be blamed only on our comrade workers." According to observers, this speech could be an answer to certain army officers who, according to reliable sources in Luanda, would favor more extensive military cooperation with certain European countries, including France and Portugal. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 59 Feb 83 p 14] 9294

CSO: 3419/639

BRIEFS

CANADIAN CONSULATE IN DOUALA--The Canadian minister of state for external relations, Charles Lapointe, has left Cameroon after a 4-day official visit. Mr Lapointe, who led a Canadian business delegation to Cameroon, held talks with high-level government officials, including the president of the republic, His Excellency Paul Biya, and Prime Minister Bello Bouba Maigari, to discuss bilateral and multilateral issues. During his stopover in Douala, the Canadian minister announced the opening of a Canadian consulate in the Cameroon economic capital. [Text] [AB281703 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/986

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

COPWE RESOLUTION IMPLEMENTATION--Zonal and district industrial sector trade unions as well as workers' unions at the district level within Addis Ababa have held meetings lasting for three-days here since last Thursday. The meetings conducted their deliberations on the basis of the directives of the Central Council of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU). Reports were submitted to the meetings covering trade union activities since the reorganization of trade unions along a new line. Participants of the meetings, who charted out ways of further strengthening their unions, expressed their readiness to implement the resolution of the Second COPWE Congress [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 27 Feb 83 p 1]

AETU DELEGATION TO MOSCOW--A four-member delegation of the All Ethiopia Trade Union (AETU) led by its Chairman, Comrade Tadesse Tamrat left here yesterday for Moscow at a start of a working visit to the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic (GDR). During its tour the team will hold discussions on union relations between AETU and those of the respective countries and is expected to sign cooperation agreements. The delegation was seen off at the Bole International Airport by members of the AETU Executive Committee and officials of the Soviet Embassy here. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/965

RECENT ASPECTS OF FRENCH RELATIONS NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 pp 593-594

[Text] Following my recent visit to Gabon, I am perhaps especially fine-tuned to the ins and outs of Franco-Gabonese relations, a subject of considerable richness for a specialist. Thus my eye has been caught by a number of news items which seem to follow up what I wrote in my diary from Franceville (unforgettable Franceville) on the subject of continued nervousness on the part of the French for their continued economic, political and psychological supremacy in what used to be the heart of the *chasse gardée*.

First, I have come across reports of an attack on French aid in a publication called the *Nationalist*. This is one of many new news-sheets that are appearing in the Gabon capital, which designed to show, I think, that the Gabonese media are experiencing a period of the hundred flowers. Some may be privately owned, but it would be impossible to imagine that these are appearing without the express approval of President Bongo, given his past sensitivity to criticism. I picked up several of these myself, and was struck by the apparent willingness to engage in free discussion (although I cannot imagine that the parameters of debate include the Paris-based opposition, MORENA, in view of the heavy treatment of advocates of a second party at the trial last November).

The criticisms of *The Nationalist* are directed at one of the great sacred cows of the French presence in Africa, "*La Coopération*" (a word which covers the whole range of aid policies), which, said the paper, was bringing about the "depersonalisation and acculturation of Gabonese man". Far from permitting total economic liberation, French aid had "transformed the forms of its dependence". Most of the aid granted to Gabon was linked to projects that were

remunerative for the French, and the facilities accorded to French companies for the repatriation of profits, had been taken by the companies as an incentive not to reinvest in the country, the paper continued. Thus units for transformation of raw materials were rare in Gabon. Educational aid was also criticised (too many men of letters and jurists, not enough technicians), so that the major sectors of production are still in the hands of expatriates.

Another news item to catch my attention, concerns the decision of the Gabon government is to take the second French TV channel (Antenne 2) to court following transmission of an hour-long film, *Soleil Voile*, which the Libreville authorities consider malicious. This is ironic when it emerges that the film was actually a co-production between the channel and the Gabon government, as an "instrument of promotion", in which the latter had invested one million French francs. According to Libreville, the *montage* of the film should have taken place in the presence of a Gabonese representative, who was to authorise its transmission. When it was learnt in Gabon that the film included a sequence containing an interview with Mba Abessole, a representative of the opposition MORENA (based in Paris and banned in Gabon), they tried unsuccessfully to stop its screening. To further complicate the story, Antenne 2 says that it made two versions, one for French consumption and one for Gabonese use (in conformity with the contract). It points out that the High Authority of audio-visual communication deemed that the broadcast did not sully Gabon's image overseas.

France and 'Socialist France' France'

Apart from showing to media in general that compromises of this kind do not always work out satisfactorily, and that it is not always a good idea to entangle with governments in this way, this affair is a useful reminder that the issues aided by the departure of Jean-Pierre Cot in December have not gone away with his resignation. It would still seem to be Socialist Party policy to tacitly encourage multi-partism in Africa (the re-emergence of the UPC of Cameroun, reported on page 596 is surely another sign) and the government is going to go on making the distinction between party and government. In this respect I must quote from President Mitterrand's press conference at the Hotel Poubara in Franceville. When asked by a Gabonese journalist (who, incidentally asked much smarter questions than the Paris hacks and hackettes accompanying the President) if "Socialist France" would enforce its defence agreements with African countries, the French president replied: "There is no Socialist France. There is France, which is governed either by conservatives or socialists, who are there fairly rarely, too rarely. There is France — me, I know only her (*moi, je ne connais qu'elle*).” The answer incidentally was to the point — if France signs an agreement, France respects it. If one of these agreements becomes profoundly shocking, then it is broken or changed, but if it is an agreement for "mutual security", then "I adhere, I approve and I maintain. That's how it is".

The third news item I would include in this bag of straws in the wind, is the report that there had been a 24-hour strike for more pay at the radio station "Afrique Numero 1", following which six members of staff, including one journalist, have been sacked for "serious fault" (ie, sabotaging the broadcasting of programmes). The strike in February 14 over mainly salary questions, was observed by the vast majority of the 106 employees. The point about Africa No 1 is that while it is majority Gabonese owned, the French state has a minority share, furnished the equipment (including one of the most powerful radio transmitters in Africa), and extensive technical assistance. Moreover, it is now reportedly in serious financial difficulties — hence the indications that Gabon is

trying to interest the Voice of America to take some broadcasting time. This caused waves of shock and horror in the French "co-operation" establishment, who apparently detected an example of renewed American cultural imperialism.

Suspicion of the Americans

During the Mitterrand visit, it was one of the main talking points, and a special briefing was arranged for journalists by one of the technical assistants at the radio station, to explain the preoccupations, and to underline that the Gabonese had repeatedly told the French that if they were going to the Americans it was simply for the money, and was not an occult anti-French move. But if these assurances were repeatedly given it means that they were repeatedly sought after, suggesting an underlying insecurity vis-à-vis the Americans in Gabon (reminiscent of the early 1960s, when the US Embassy was actually shot at by angry members of the local French community because they suspected the Americans of backing the 1964 attempted coup). This was why the Gabon visit was important for the French — there had been other signs that President Bongo was trying to play the American card as an expression of his unhappiness with the Socialist government (see article in *West Africa*, August 23, 1982). He had been the first African leader to visit President Reagan after his election (but he only did it after Mitterrand came to power); and he is due in Washington again shortly. The Americans, like everyone else, have been picking up more contracts in Gabon recently, but something like Africa No. 1 touches much more sensitive French nerves, especially given the priority Mitterrand gives to cultural questions. I even heard a complex argument (attributed to Claude Cheysson, and I must say it sounds like the old *prestidigitateur*) that VOA should be let into Africa No. 1, because at least in Gabon the French could exercise some control, whereas otherwise they might try and establish something in Zaire, where the French would not be able to exercise the same sort of control. An interesting argument in a number of ways.

MOJA-G MESSAGE TO NATION

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 p 636

[Text]

The Movement for Justice in Africa-Gambia (MOJA-G) has said in a New Year message that 1983 should be the year for building a vanguard party of the working people of The Gambia. It said the signature of protocols of implementation and the exchange of instruments of ratification between Senegal and The Gambia were attempts to gain credibility for the annexation exercise. It also said the parliamentary and legislative elections were "a window-dressing to hide the ugly face of Senegalese expansionism . . ."

MOJA-G said although the curfew had been lifted "to support the falling tourist industry, the reign of terror has not diminished with it . . . Patriotic and other innocent Gambians are still being arrested and detained while others have been dismissed from their jobs because of legitimate political sympathies". It said scores of patriots were awaiting death or long jail sentences "in the detention and torture camps of the Senegalese occupationists and their Gambian running dogs . . . reports of secret killings and the widespread use of torture in the detention camps are too persistent to be ignored".

It said patriots and opposition elements in the countryside were

denied essential supplies, agricultural loans, seed, food aid and other amenities. It however expressed confidence that the peasant masses would not be "cowed by the threats of the *alkalols*, chiefs and PPP agents, nor by the withdrawal of government 'help', nor by the terror of state agents".

MOJA-G alleged that the Jawara government was "totally incapable of the mildest of reforms" despite its promise to end corruption and wastage. It said the first institution formed after the government was re-installed by the Senegalese was the External Aid Commission, which, it alleged, became a "nest for bribery and corruption. . . . When the culprits were later found redhanded the case was made the object of an 'official enquiry' instead of . . . a criminal case." It also charged the regime with always complaining of foreign currency shortages but that it had done nothing to "stop the notorious smuggling and the unlimited . . . importation of luxurious goods."

MOJA-G noted that the "infantile foolery of Kukoi Samba Sanyang and his band of adventurers has only postponed the enemy's final defeat but it cannot stop it".

CSO: 3400/954

GAMBIA

BRIEFS

JAWARA'S FRENCH OFFICIAL VISIT--President Dawada Jawara has ended a two-day official visit to France, the first since he came to power in 1965. During the visit, the Gambian leader who is also vice-president of the Senegambian confederation, had several hours of talks with French President Francois Mitterand, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, Minister of Development and Co-operation, Christian Nucci and M. Georges Lemoine, Secretary of State for Defence. During the visit the French promised to increase economic aid to The Gambia which is already more than CFA75m. francs for development in the various sectors. It also promised to develop the telephone and telecommunication services in the capital and the surroundings, and would send technical assistance for the cotton industry. [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 p 636]

CSO: 3400/954

RAWLINGS CALLS FOR GRASSROOTS DEVELOPMENT

AB250700 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lt Jerry John Rawlings, has repeated the government's determination to ensure that those who were neglected in the sharing of the national cake get their due share and the recognition which they deserve. He was addressing the chiefs and people of Abokobi, near Accra, after he had inspected a water drainage project being sponsored jointly by the Ghana and West Germany governments. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings said the provision of safe and reliable sources of good drinking water to small rural communities is one of the primary concerns of the government.

He said the PNDC is committed to development from the grassroots. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings observed that faced with the consequences of an unusually severe dry season with disastrous bushfires and the influx of returnees from Nigeria, all should make a gigantic effort to produce more to feed the nation. He said the main thrusts of efforts in this regard must be in the countryside, in the villages and in the small communities. The chairman, however, warned against the delay of government projects because such delays increase costs. He noted that such delays are often caused by inefficiency, a lack of urgency and sheer apathy.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings commended the German Government and the crew who were able to complete the project 8 months before schedule. He thanked the German Government for its continuous assistance to Ghana, most of which are related to rural development.

The secretary for works and housing, Dr Don Arthur, noted that even though the provision of good drinking water has always been accorded the highest priority by the various governments, there has nevertheless been a pronounced imbalance in the provision of this basic amenity between the city, urban and rural dwellers. In order to correct this situation, various water development projects have been implemented over the years in all parts of the country. Dr Arthur appealed to water users to honor the payment of their water bills so as to enable the water and sewage corporation to extend its services to other rural areas.

The West German ambassador in Ghana, Dr Gottfried Fischer, commended the German team and their Ghanaian counterparts for making the project successful. He was hopeful that the project will go a long way to provide good drinking water to over one million rural communities who will benefit from it. Six regions have so far benefited from the 54.5 million cedis water project.

GHANA

PNDC MEMBERS ASK CHIEFS TO ADVANCE NATION

AB251900 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] A member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Na Polkuu Chirr, has appealed to traditional rulers to contribute to the economic and social advancement of the nation. They must also participate in the activities of PDC's [People's Defense Committees] in their areas. He said there should be no conflict of interest between chiefs and the PDC's. Na Polkuu Chirr was addressing the National House of Chiefs in Kumasi today. He urged the chiefs to provide the much needed leadership in tackling the many urgent tasks the PNDC has set before it. This they can do by releasing land freely for food production. He said a lot more needs to be done by chiefs in this area. He, however, agreed that chiefs in the country have been releasing land to the people to farm, but the youths are rather lazy and have been parading the corridors of the ministries for jobs. Na Polkuu Chirr said the PNDC has no quarrel with anybody who acquires wealth legitimately.

The secretary for agriculture, Professor Bortei-Doku, in a speech read on his behalf, said Ghana has reached the crucial stage in the battle for survival in which land must be released for food production. He announced that essential agricultural inputs have been imported to enable agriculture to take off this year. The president of the house, the Asantehene Otumfuo Opoku Ware, in a welcome address, said the appointment of Na Polkuu Chirr as a member of the PNDC is a sign of involving chiefs in the administration of the country.

CSO: 3400/1037

PNDC SECRETARY ON DECENTRALIZATION OF MINISTRIES

AB270910 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] coordinating secretary, Mr Obeng, has emphasized that no human institution of any sort has the right to exist if it is incapable of promoting and dispensing social justice for all. Addressing the national seminar for committees and organs of the revolution in Accra, he conceded that Ghana's problems are the result of the inherited cultural structures. Mr Obeng, however, pointed out: We cannot continue blaming the colonialists when after 26 years we are unable to replace these inherited structures. We made it clear that the immediate task facing the revolutionary leadership is how to restructure a system that has long ceased to have any relevance or meaning for the vast majority of the people.

The aims of the restructuring are, among others, to ensure that the essential functions and responsibilities of the organs are strictly adhered to and not compromised, and to instill in the people the spirit of total political commitment and dedication to the goals of the revolution. It is also planned to scale down the size of the ministries and streamline the functions among the top rank. Mr Obeng explained that the basic underlining objective of the decentralization policy is, as he put it, to break the myth of the concentration of power in Accra and to create mechanism at the regional, district and local levels for the mobilization of human resources and the promotion of local initiative.

The coordinating secretary hinted that all the ministries, except justice, defense interior and foreign affairs, will be decentralized. He explained that the passport and immigration sections of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will also be decentralized.

CSO: 3400/1037

SEMINAR FOR REVOLUTIONARY ORGANS BEGINS

AB251442 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] A national seminar for committees and organs of the revolution began in Accra today. Participants are from the National Investigations Committee, the CVC [Citizens' Vetting Committee], the Board of Public Tribunals, prosecutors from the office of the special public prosecutor and staff officers from the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] Information Center.

Others are two delegates each from all regional NIC [National Investigation Committee] subcommittees, two delegates each from all regional CVC committees, two representatives from the national defense committee secretariat, all staff officers from the office of the coordinator, investigations and vetting and members of the one-man, one-house committee.

The aims and objectives of the seminar are to publicize and educate participants on the central theme of the ongoing revolution and to orient them on the nature and scope of each of the various committees under the office of coordinator. The seminar will also offer a forum for the interchange of ideas by the participants to consider ways of effectively coordinating the activities of committees and to expose the workings of the committees to other revolutionary cadres, thereby advancing the revolutionary process.

In his opening speech, the PNDC chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, urged Ghanaians not to commit the same blunders of previous governments. He made it clear that Ghana cannot lose the 31 December revolution. Chairman Rawlings said he was at the seminar to express to participants some of the hidden truths inside him and to share with the errors of past governments which have cost the nation so dearly. He said most of these mistakes could have been avoided.

Flight Lieutenant Rawlings regretted that the PNDC had to preoccupy itself with security matters because some countries are still planning to overthrow the government so that the truth will not come out at the trial of people who have plotted against the state.

The coordinator of vetting and investigations, Mr Kwamena Ahwoi, said one of the problems of most African countries is that the political and economic structures inherited at independence were accepted without question. These

institutions simply retailored themselves, this time to serve the objectives of neocolonialists. According to Mr Ahwoi, long before the 31 December revolution, it had been recognized that these structures could not be used to reorganize the society in such a way as to break the stranglehold of the few over the many. He said if anything their continued operations only perpetrated the domination of a few over the majority. Mr Ahwoi emphasized that a revolutionary is not the one whose major concern is the kind of car that he drives in nor the man who demands priority attention in every circumstance. He cautioned those who have joined the revolution in the belief that there are spoils of war to be shared to think twice.

CSO: 3400/1037

GHANA

BRIEFS

ITALIAN ASSISTANCE--Ghana has taken delivery of a gift of 3,000 metric tons of rice from Italy. The secretary for the interior, Mr Johnny Hansen, received the rice from the counsellor of the Italian Embassy in Accra at the Tema harbor today. The secretary expressed Ghana's deep appreciation to Italy for its kind gesture. He noted with profound gratitude the humanitarian concern the Italian Government has shown by responding to Ghana's urgent need. Mr Hansen noted that the Italian Government has singularly (?assisted) Ghana in many ways, since the call for help was made to the international community. Mr (Bernadi) said he was particularly concerned about Ghana's problems, adding that his government is willing to give any form of assistance to Third World countries such as Ghana. He said although the gift cannot solve all Ghana's problems, it will, in a small way, help improve the situation, especially at this (?quick) period of bushfires which have been destroying food crops. Mr (Bernadi) hoped the existing friendship between Ghana and Italy will be strengthened. He advised Ghanaians to work hard for a better future. He announced that the next consignment of gifts from his government will arrive soon. One thousand metric tons of the gifts is from a charitable organization in Rome, called Caritas, and the remaining 2,000 from the Italian Government. [Text] [AB241846 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Mar 83]

CSO: 3400/1037

BRIEFS

CREATION OF FEDERATION SUGGESTED--President Ahmed Sekou Toure has called for the creation of a "United States of Africa". The President said such a Federation would require the immediate establishment of four departments; Communications, Banking, Economy and Co-operation, and Further Education and Research. A Panafrikan Parliament would oversee the affairs of these departments. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENSE in English Feb 83 p 11]

TERRITORIAL WATERS ARBITRATION--The Governments of Guinea-Conakry and Guinea-Bissau have agreed to submit to the arbitration of an international body their dispute over the limits of their adjoining territorial waters. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENSE in English Feb 83 p 11]

CSO: 3400/945

HOSTING OF FIRST WORLD CONFERENCE ON RELIGION ANNOUNCED

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 21 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Peter Nsubuga]

[Text]

KENYA is to host the first ever week-long World Conference on Religion and Peace in August/September this year at Kenya Technical Teachers College, KTTC.

Meanwhile Bishop Henry Okullu of Kisumu, has been appointed the chairman of local organising committee of the conference expected to attract over 127 delegates. Other office bearers are Mr. John Kamau, general secretary and Dr. Y.A. Ernj, treasurer.

According to Kamau, Africa was recommended as the site of the fourth world conference because she reflected the problems of the world, "some like racism in an acute form," he said.

The problems of Africa, he pointed out, were similar to those of both developed and other developing world. He cited poverty, refugees, tribalism, corruption, arms imports and militarism, wrongful exploitation of natural resources, malnutrition and violation of human rights as the most acute problems Africa was faced with.

Corruption

The positive values of the African people include a sense of community and immense spiritual vitality,

he said, adding, "WCRP will meet in Africa to continue to oppose the special evil of apartheid."

Kamau who is also the general secretary of National Council of Churches of Kenya, NCCCK, pointed out that WCRP had repeatedly expressed distress at the continuing bleak international atmosphere and the continued deadlock of many existing world negotiations.

The all Africa assembly, Kamau said, will try to discover and implement common religious principles conducive to the peace of human community on its every level, local, national, regional and international — recognising that there were different religious approaches and backgrounds.

He said that the conference will also discuss in details urgent present obstacles to peace in the light of common religious principles with a view to facilitating common action.

Kamau however expressed concern about funds for the preparation of the conference. He pointed out that it has been estimated to cost over shs. 1.1 million but at present there was only shs. 204,000 which he said has been pledged by the headquarters in New York.

PRESIDENT HITS AT MARXIST COWARDS

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 23 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by James Kuria]

[Text] PRESIDENT Moi said in Nairobi yesterday that leaders who claim to be followers of Marxist ideologies seek refuge in capitalist and imperialist countries such as the United Kingdom and United States when there is turmoil, because that is where they can be given comfort.

President Moi said such cowardly leaders do not dare enter the Soviet Union and other Communist and Socialist countries for they cannot find comfort there.

Such leaders should be true to themselves and not lie to the people that they were Marxist and then run away to capitalist and imperialist nations, the President noted.

President Moi made the remarks at a colourful ceremony at Moi Nairobi Girls High School, Kibera, where he launched the Jiko Project of the Ministry of Energy.

He advised leaders to be honest and to first respect themselves, saying that *wananchi* would not respect them if they had no

personal respect.

He asked leaders, "When you sit down talking to your children what do you assure them about their future. Do you tell them you do not know about the future?"

President Moi said it was upon all the leaders in the country to rectify and enhance all the ills that were bound to confront the youth in their future.

The President also called on Nairobi Mayor Nathan Kahara to ensure that the proper services were rendered to the residents of Nairobi.

Calling for concerted efforts in the preservation of tree and the environment, President Moi said the human race had inflicted untold destruction on forests and said everything should be done to replace all trees cut down.

President Moi said only about 30 per cent of the population in the country used electricity while the remainder was dependent on wood and charcoal as the means of cooking.

"This is why I have always stressed the need for aggressive tree-planting in the country," President Moi said.

CSO: 3400/963

DECLINE OF COFFEE PRODUCTION VIEWED WITH CONCERN

Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 22 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text]

A REPORT that coffee production in the country declined by about 20,000 tons in the 1981/82 season compared with the previous year cannot be viewed with anything but the greatest concern.

Making the report, the Head of Management and Evaluation Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. J. K. Gathuru, also made another even more serious disclosure.

In Kirinyaga district, only 46 per cent of the cherry delivered in 1980/81 season attained the three top quality grades compared with 65 per cent in the 1979/80 season. One would assume that the performance last season was no better.

The main reasons for the decline in both quantity and quality are not difficult to discern. Bad husbandry and neglect has cropped into the farming of this most important of all of Kenya's export-orientated cash crops.

In an indirect way Kenya's agricultural officials are to blame, but the farmer will have to bear the main share of responsibility as well as the losses that have been incurred.

The issue revolves around a decision taken in March 1981, when the Government authorised coffee growers in the country to inter-plant coffee with beans, as a measure to enable wananchi in highly-populated coffee areas to supplement the country's efforts of attaining self-sufficiency in food production. The farmers had however — and this is important — to adhere to specific guidelines issued to them.

In a survey carried out recently, the authorities discovered that apart from beans — a legume which has its values for the soil — maize, bananas and potatoes were inter-planted widely with coffee and in some cases, coffee farmers had abstained from weeding their farms which they had converted to pastures for cattle.

As a result, coffee production in the co-operative sector last year had dropped markedly in high potential areas like Machakos, Nyeri, Kiambu, Embu, Kirinyaga, Meru, Murang'a and Kisii.

The Government had been convinced that allowing indiscriminate inter-planting of any crops with coffee was resulting in substantial losses in the country's foreign exchange earnings.

Action has now been taken and earlier this month, the Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, issued a directive banning the inter-planting of other crops in coffee farms.

It should be appreciated that coffee farming is one of the most difficult occupations. Farmers have to contend with all sorts of problems from the time they plant the seedlings to the time they receive payment after their crop has been sold. They have to contend with extremely expensive inputs in terms of labour, fertilisers and insecticides.

At times, when the world market for coffee is poor, coffee farmers, especially small-scale holders, are hard put to make ends meet. Despite this the Kenya farmers, large and small, have served their country well and they should be thanked and adequately supported for maintaining the crop as the country's main foreign exchange earner.

Coffee farmers must, however, realise it is the quality of their produce which will in the end determine their earnings and subsequently their prosperity. As long as they produce coffee which is of the highest quality, it will still sell — even if there is a glut on the world market.

Kenya coffee has established itself throughout the world in this respect. A pertinent proof of this is the current visit to the country by a delegation of coffee buyers from five European countries — France, Belgium, Sweden, West Germany and Britain — who arrived yesterday to gain first-hand knowledge of Kenya's coffee-growing industry.

Whatever temptation there might be to the individual farmer, any practice which might adversely affect the quality of Kenya's coffee must be discouraged.

The long-term gains of coffee farming could not possibly be compared with the short-term rewards of seasonal crops.

CSO: 3400/963

CITY HALL WORKERS PULL OUT OF UNION

Nairobi THE NAIROBI TIMES in English 22 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] ABOUT 3,000 City Council of Nairobi employees have declared their intention to withdraw from the Kenya Local Government Workers' Union (KLGWU) and they have already instructed the city treasurer to stop deducting union dues from their salaries.

The mass withdrawals from the union were triggered by charges from the members that the union was being illegally operated by union officials and that the union funds were allegedly grossly misappropriated.

The workers had also complained that the union had made moves to further increase union dues from the present shs. 10 to shs. 25 without proper consultation with the members.

They also accused the city council for collaborating with the union to effect monthly deductions through a check-off system from employees who were not members of the union and without any written authority from such employees.

Confirming the withdrawals, the city treasurer, Mr. W.K. Kemei, yesterday acknowledged that he had received about 3,000 applications from members authorising him to stop deducting union dues from their pay.

Kemei said the council would stop such deductions as soon as they have verified the authenticity of the various signatories adding that a meeting will soon be convened between the council and the union to discuss the mass withdrawals.

"A tug-of-war between the council and its workers is not conducive to proper working relationship and we shall therefore be calling a meeting to thrash out those issues."

Brushing off the allegations, Kemei said the council did not deal directly with union members. "We are normally advised by the union and we act on recommendations from their union," he said implying that union was mainly to blame for failing its members.

On the check-off system, the city treasurer said his

department only implemented what had been approved by the union with the consent of the minister for labour and that it was up to the union to take care of the union funds.

Asked what would happen if all the 12,000 union members of Nairobi branch had to pull out, to form a new union, Kemei said it was up to the workers to make such decisions themselves. The council could not prevent the workers to form a new union if they are unhappy with the existing set-up of their union.

A splinter union is already in the offing and has written to the registrar of trade unions urging him to dissolve the KLGWU to pave way for their new Kenya Union of Local Authorities Employees (KULAE). The letter to the registrar was signed by KULAE's acting interim secretary-general, Mr. Norbert Ogutu.

The open letter was copied to the minister for labour, the town clerk, the national general-secretary of KLGWU and the Press.

BRIEFS

EDUCATION PLAN--THE new eight-year primary education system announced by the Ministry of Basic Education last week will call for an extra Shs. 200 million every year for the next five years. Briefing the Press in his office yesterday, Basic Education Minister Professor J. K. Ng'eno said the new system would also require a massive increase in staff and classrooms. For the system to be successful parents would have to supplement Government efforts by building extra classrooms to cater for the new Standard Eight class, he said. The Minister said the new system also called for 20,000 additional teachers and an extra 20,000 classrooms. To ensure there were enough teachers the Government would open 10 new teacher training colleges based in Tambach, Baringo, Siaya, Kitui, Taita/Taveta, Narok, Murang'a, Bungoma and in Busia, Prof. Ng'eno said. Besides the opening of new colleges the Government would expand the existing colleges and increase the in-service sources for untrained teachers, he added. Prof. Ng'eno said the new challenge arises from the Government's decision to adopt a new structure of education (8-4-4) based on the recommendations of the working party on the establishment of the second university. He said the new education policy demanded that as from the beginning of 1985, some 470,000 pupils out of the present standard six would all proceed to standard eight. In 1986, about 200,000 children would be able to enter form one after passing the Kenya National Primary Education Examination (K.N.P.E.), while 270,000 would have to look for employment or pursue technical and vocational training, Prof. Ng'eno said. [Text] [Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 23 Feb 83 p 3]

NEW NEWSPAPERS PLANNED--NAIROBI--Kenya's ruling Kanu Party is to launch two Party newspapers within a month, following criticism in Parliament of the way the Press handled the Party's affairs, the official Kenya news agency said. It quoted a source as saying the newspapers, one in Swahili and one in English would be launched "within a month" [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/1007

TAIWAN'S GIFT OF POWER TILLERS PRAISED

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 25 Feb 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Sino-Malawi Ties Continue To Be Cemented"]

[Text]

THE REPUBLIC of China (ROC) on Tuesday gave agricultural-orientated Malawi a valuable gift — 20 power tillers for boosting rice production in the country. This is a significant gesture. And it characterises the relationship between the two countries since a technical co-operation agreement was signed in 1965.

The power tillers are an extension to earlier donations of 40 tillers which are already in use at agricultural schemes in all the three regions of the country. They bring to 60 the total number of power tillers donated to Malawi by the Republic of China.

The country is indeed greatly indebted to Taiwan for the invaluable contribution it has made to agricultural development.

Because of the economic benefits which agriculture has brought, it has been possible for Malawi to achieve progress on the economic and social fronts.

This is why ROC's assistance, which specifically focuses on the backbone of the economy, is particularly significant.

Relations between the ROC and Malawi date back to 1965, when a technical co-operation pact was signed. The most important milestone came in 1967 when His Excellency the Life President visited the ROC. Consequently the ROC has maintained a permanent agricultural mission in the country and prominent ROC officials have visited the country.

China's interest in the country's development has not been confined to agriculture only. As a supplement to the agricultural mission, industrial missions have visited the country on several occasions to make surveys for possible further co-operation in this sector.

Chinese assistance is particularly heart warming as it underlines the significance of co-operation between Third World countries. It is also a shining example of a fast-developing country making selfless efforts to push up other developing nations along with it.

The Chinese love for hard work and their friendliness, which has enabled them to coexist with the rural population in the country, are factors that have struck a chord and inspired Malawians. They are factors that make the Chinese aided development projects a success.

BRIEFS

NEW LAKE MALAWI TANKER--A NEW 300-ton fuel tanker for Lake Malawi which will replace the ageing mv (Mpas is expected to become operational by July this year. The new ship has been built in West Germany at a cost of about K3.5 million. It has been sent to Malawi in knocked-down form and will be reassembled by Malawi Railways at Monkey Bay. Mr. W. W. Gordon, Malawi Railways assistant general manager (technical) told me yesterday that the various components for the tanker had already arrived at Nampula in Mozambique. There are 22 massive containers of parts and 55 other sections. Mr. Gordon, who returned recently from Nampula where he supervised the arrival of the consignment, said it would be sent to Liwonde by train and transported by road from there to Monkey Bay. The mv Mpasa, which was converted into a tanker in 1967 to carry fuel to the Northern Region, was built in 1936 by a shipyard in Glasgow, Scotland, at a cost of about K12,000. The Mpasa's engines were replaced in 1957, but the vessel has become expensive to maintain and will be taken out of service when the new ship comes into service. The new tanker has been funded by a grant from the West German Government. [Text] [Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 18 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/905

LOCAL RESISTANCE TO AG'S RULE REPORTED

Increasing Evidence

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

GRASSROOTS resistance amongst local community leaders is in strong evidence on the day that the Administrator-General Dr Willie van Niekerk is expected to announce more details about his system of advisory committees.

After reporting in January that there was a tendency amongst local business leaders to boycott the committees if invited by the AG, The Advertiser has learnt that resistance has grown.

Spearheaded by the DTA, the 'boycott campaign' has meanwhile extended to community leaders from other political persuasions, and has spilled over into another sphere of consultation between the AG's office in SWA House and the local community.

The Advertiser is aware of quarters within at least two smaller municipalities outside Windhoek who are opposed — on DTA grounds — to attending a large meeting between Dr Van Niekerk and delegates from all Namibia's countryside municipalities.

This meeting, which was arranged for Friday, was

to discuss the third-tier of government in the interim period, but has been cancelled because the AG will reportedly be in Cape Town on that day to meet at Cabinet level.

However, it is known that in two municipalities, officials who are members of the Republican Party have been called on to stick to the party's line of resistance to cooperating with Dr Van Niekerk. In one case party discipline has been used to ensure that a delegate will not attend.

The date for a second such meeting has not yet been finalised.

Meanwhile, The Advertiser has confirmed that 12 out of 17 persons invited to serve on one of the five 15-man committees have turned down the offer, and informed the AG accordingly.

CLEAR

They all made this clear without mincing words when approached by The Advertiser during the past 36 hours. They include prominent leaders in business, government, the professions, politics and different private spheres.

Two of the 17 were not certain if they would accept the invitations when contacted yesterday and this morning.

The remaining three said they were prepared to serve.

The 17 traced by The Advertiser comprise a significant sample of the 75 in total that will eventually be appointed to the five committees.

While names of those approached by the AG's office have not been made public, the local grapevine over the past weeks has filtered through some of those candidates who had been invited.

Of those who have turned down the offer and of whom The Advertiser is aware, only Mr Solomon Mifima formerly of Swapo-D, has allowed his name to be disclosed in the press. (See report elsewhere).

One of those not prepared to serve said: "Whose interests are going to be served on these committees? Will it be those of SA as in the past, or will SWA's interests come first this time?"

"This was not made clear in the invitations and I am not prepared to fall blindly into a trap", the Coloured Windhoek businessman said.

A prominent Katutura businessman said: "Are we then to be the interim government? If so, we want clarity on that before making a decision."

HOW LONG?

"We also want to know for how long this interim situation, in which we were asked to serve, would last," he added.

A top Central Government official also turned down his invitation.

"Does the AG and the South African Government think we are prepared to do their dirty work for them?"

"They are not prepared to accept full responsibility for the government here and now we must hold their hands", he added.

"How long will it take before we too, are declared non-representative and ineffective?"

A leading private sector community spokesman said: "Let the sellouts and the 'joiners' serve, but I am, in any case, not interested".

This afternoon, Dr Van Niekerk addresses a press conference in SWA House where he is expected to announce further details of the developments scheduled by Pretoria during the coming months.

On the party political front, it is known that the National Independence Party and the DTA are opposed to serving on the committees, although some of their leaders were invited.

Mifima--No to AG Yes to CDA

FORMER vice-president of Swapo-D Mr Solomon Mifima has turned down an offer to serve on one of the Administrator-General's advisory committees, in a letter addressed to Dr Willie van Niekerk yesterday.

And Mr Mifima has disclosed that he has joined the Christian Democratic Action Party of Mr Peter Kalangula, as an executive member.

"... I regret that I am unable to serve on the Committee your Excel-

lency requested me to," Mr Mifima's letter stated.

"I am prepared to render my services to help my people anywhere and if possible outside the said Committee," it concludes.

Mr Mifima said yesterday he had joined the CDA in an executive position and that an announcement giving more detail would be made soon.

Niekerk Contradicts Report

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL Dr Willie van Niekerk yesterday contradicted a report by The Advertiser in which it was stated 12 persons turned down offers to join one of the five advisory committees.

Dr Van Niekerk said of 78 persons approached by his office, only five had so far turned down invitations, 66 have accepted, leaving seven invitations to which replies were still outstanding.

However, according to the Advertiser's information, 12 persons have turned down their invitations, and informed the AG accordingly, as related by the persons involved.

And since the AG's press conference yesterday afternoon, another two candidates have come to light, who have not yet replied to their invitations, but who told The Advertiser that they are not interested in serving on the committees.

A third person who said he definitely received an invitation, could not be traced this morning, to confirm whether he had informed Dr Van Niekerk of his decision.

This brings the total to 15, - three more than as reported yesterday.

The 12 persons known to The Advertiser who said they have turned down invitations have permitted the publication of their names.

And two of the three additional candidates now known who said they reject the offer, also gave their permission.

CONFIDENTIAL

All 15, however, did not want to show their letters of invitation received to The Advertiser, on the grounds that the invitations are marked as confidential.

The 12 candidates who said they had turned down their invitations are Mr Japie Bok, a Khomasdal insurance manager, Mrs Anchen Parkhouse of the Private Sector Foundation, Dr Kenneth Abrahams of the National Independence Party, Mr Adolf de Klerk, DTA leaders Dr Ben Africa, Mr Patrick Limbo, Mr Daniel Luipert, Mr Gelasius Shivute, Windhoek businessman Mr Kurt Böhme, Mrs Het-

tie Rose of the Khomasdal and Katutura Welfare Committee and Mr Cornelius Cloete.

The 12th - former Swapo-D Leader Solomon Mifuna, has supplied The Advertiser with a copy of his letter turning down the offer.

The two persons known to The Advertiser who have not yet given their replies to the AG are Mr R Hercules and leader of the Namibia Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Martin Shipanga.

The third person known to have received an invitation but who could not be contacted in time is a prominent Windhoek professional man.

DEADLINE

It is believed that the deadline for replies to the AG's office by candidates was last Friday.

It is not known whether any extensions were granted, but it is understood that should that not have been arranged, a lack

of interest is evident on their part.

Informed business leaders have also remarked at the absence on the AG's lists of committee members, of several leading businessmen holding top positions in organised commerce and industry.

The full lists as disclosed by Dr Van Niekerk yesterday are:

COMMUNITY SERVICES

Messrs IS Charteris, GJ Merrington, CT Truebody, RW Schutz, Prof AJH Betendacht, Prof JH Visser, JJ Badenhorst, NJ Opperman, F Theron, Mrs EBB Ngaviru, Cmdt GS van Niekerk, Drs L Krogh, JA Oosthuysen, WRS Swingers.

FINANCE AND ECONOMICS

Messrs DON Mathews, A Witbooi, AJ Verster, JNG Lerm, D Voigts, P Botha, B Genis, P McDonald, P Kruger, DW Schoeman, GJ Claassen, Mrs JCF Schoeman, Dr J Jones, Mr JA Brückner.

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Messrs JG van der Merwe, L Venter, BJL Poolman, JJ Terblanche, WM van Niekerk, AC Arnold, SJ Spies, PD Swart, WPJ Nel, PJ Joubert, B Proffiz, J Huinsh.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Messrs HJ Snyman, CC Mynhardt, P Fabricius, JC Jooste, RIDM Myburgh, JP Brand, MF Myburgh, GJF Gous, JJ Jordaan, C Herloff-Petersen, PWA Senekal, Col AWT Cook.

AGRICULTURE

Messrs SW Burger, P Erlank, CJF Brand, J Engelbrecht, H Feucht, GJC Kirsten, AP Pretorius, JP van der Walt, SJ Junius, PS Swart, Drs PJ le Roux, H Schneider, L Mostert.

Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday follow-up work was underway to the seven who had not yet replied, and other persons would be approached in place of the five who had turned down the AG's offer.

Committees Not to Replace Democracy

THE present state of political and constitutional uncertainty in SWA could not be allowed to continue indefinitely, the Administrator-General, Dr Willie van Niekerk, said in Windhoek last night.

Important decisions would have to be taken in the near future within certain parameters, notably:

- the state of negotiations by the Western Contact Group to secure independence for SWA;
- the security situation in the Territory;
- consultations with SWA political leaders, and

- the interest of the Republic of South Africa.

Dr Van Niekerk announced at a news conference the formation of five advisory committees each consisting of between 15 and 17 members.

The committees, which would assist with the formulation of overall policy and planning, would concentrate on community services, financial and economic affairs, local government, infrastructure and agriculture.

Dr Van Niekerk emphasised that the committees were not intended as substitutions for democratic government at the central level of authority.

The committees could

later be employed to assist a democratically elected government.

A decision to hold elections, whether domestically supervised or internationally supervised, would depend on progress made to implement an independence plan for the Territory along the guides set by United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

"All undertakings given by the Republic of South Africa with regard to SWA will be kept," Dr Van Niekerk said.

But to prevent conjecture, he said, it had to be made clear that the cutting off of any portion of SWA for incorporation into any independent state was not acceptable to the international community and was not under consideration.

Dr Van Niekerk said to expedite economic development in SWA he had instructed Enok to accelerate the settlement and resettlement of indigenous farmers in the northern areas.

Projects to stimulate interest in Horticulture and animal husbandry would be initiated in Owambo, Kavango and Caprivi.

The immediate objective was to settle at least 130 farmers on various types of farms in Kavango this coming season, which would provide a living for about 3 900 people — Sapa.

HOLDING OF INTERNAL ELECTION VIEWED AS 'WORST POSSIBLE DISASTER'

Windhoek WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 12 Mar 83 p 40

[Article by Gwen Lister: "Could S.A. Be That Obtuse?"]

[Text]

Windhoek seems to be inundated with rumours that internal elections are to be held soon. And it is not necessarily people in the know, who are talking about this probability, but the man and woman in the street. From whence these rumours came, is not known, but in reply to these rumours, I would answer that surely even the South African Government would not be that obtuse, because an internal election in the present climate, would be one of the worst possible disasters that could befall the country. Unless the tightening of executive and legislative control by the Administrator General, Dr. Willie van Niekerk, is construed as the forerunner to an internal election. But this prospect, is however, most unlikely, even given the unrealistic view of the South African Government towards the Namibia problem.

What is not only likely but a foregone

conclusion, is the fact that the Administrator general has now taken over the reins of government. And in so doing, he has eliminated, once and for all, any pretence at government by the people of the Territory.

WAS A PRETENCE

Because the former government, by the DTA, was a pretence of this there is no doubt. The DTA were brought under the mistaken impression that they were in fact ruling, as they often claimed, but the South African Government, on more than one occasion, showed them literally, who was boss.

And this charade could have continued indefinitely, with more and more interference from the South African side, had not the DTA Ministers Council resigned, thereby forcing a decision on the part of the South African Government.

It was then, and failing all other 'solutions', such as an 'anti-Swapo front',

and a 'patriotic front', that the South African Government decided to reinstate all power and functions with the Administrator General.

It was undoubtedly not something they did by choice, but because they were forced into this position. Even they realised, after the DTA announced that they would not participate in a government which had not been elected by the people, that an appointed government in this territory, would be received with even more hostility than was the D T A - d o m i n a t e d government.

Had they been in a position to choose, they would probably have opted for the unrealistic but fortunately there were several instances, who, although otherwise sympathetic to South African attempts at forming a new government, would not concede to forming part of the proposed 'anti-SWAPO front'.

Mr Justus Garoeb, of the Damara Council for one, was not amenable to such a suggestion, and made it amply clear that he would not participate in such an exercise, and that as far as they were concerned, SWAPO was not the enemy.

A LAST RESORT

But as a last resort, (and they could always justify their move by saying that it was in accordance with Security

Council Resolution 435), the South Africans handed over to the Administrator General, who is to govern the country, apparently, until an election of one type or another, is held.

But the rumours of an internal election are disconcerting, and indeed worrying, although as I have already stated, one credits the South African Government with slightly more sense than they would display to the contrary were they to announce such a internal election.

Such an election would ensure that the country sinks to depths not previously experienced. Indeed most of the political parties in the Territory would view such an election with a slightly jaundiced eye.

The DTA may well participate, but their point of view, following their fall from power, is becoming more and more unpredictable, and they may well decide not to participate in a South African-sponsored election. After all, their disillusionment with the South African Government is complete.

Possibly they too, may now welcome what they previously labelled the 'partiality' of the United Nations, having now experienced the more than blatant partiality of the South African Government. Because this was something the DTA ignored in the past. When they made accusations that the United Nations

was not impartial (although the UN gave its word that impartiality would be ensured once an election process had begun in the country), they failed to answer accusations from the opposition that indeed the South African Government was just as, if not more, biased than the United Nations.

THE FAVOUR OF SA

This of course, was because at that particular stage, the DTA basked in the favour of the South African Government. This however, was a temporary phenomenon and it was only once the South African Government had been truly and realistically informed regarding the support of the DTA, that they began to have their doubts about the DTA as a potential force to defeat SWAPO in any election.

It was then that the South African Government began to examine the alternatives; it was only then that they began to look at Mr Peter Kalangula and his CDA with interest; and indeed then that they turned back to the National Party as what they considered the 'voice of sanity and reason' in Namibia.

South Africa's partiality is beyond doubt. Whereas the United Nations has remained consistent in its

'partiality' towards SWAPO, the South African Government has 'consistently' changed its mind, backing one faction, then another, and daily re-examining their options.

And the partiality of the South African Government towards the white National Party, is presently beyond doubt. From backing a multi-racial (although ethnic) alliance, to supporting an all-white party, certainly represents as backward step. The next logical step in this progression of events, is of course, support for the Herstigte Nasionale Party, once disillusionment with the National Party has set in. Let us hope, before such a time arrives, that something drastic occurs to alter this progression of events!

But at present, and particularly if the DTA refuses to participate, the South African Government, it must be said, will not risk an internal election. After all, who would participate?

WHO WILL TAKE PART?

The National Party (definite); the Labour Party of Mr Barney Barnes (almost definite); Mr Hans Diergaardt of the Liberation Front (almost definite); the

Herstigte Nasionale Party (possible); the DTA (possible); Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA (definite) - and those are virtually the only possibilities. SWANU, SWAPO D, the Namibia Independence Party, the Federal Party and so on, will almost certainly refuse.

The motive behind such an election would almost certainly be to place in power a fairly representative government, which could carry the country, hopefully into independence, without having to resort to the implementation of Resolution 435.

This would of course, fall in directly with the wishes of the South African Government, who if they could, would find a way out of the implementation of Resolution 435. Although the question of the Cubans presented the ideal excuse, agreement may yet be achieved on this issue. Sooner or later, they will probably be forced to agree to Resolution 435. Not because of the wishes of the outside world (although this has considerable bearing on the matter) but because they may finally acknowledge the wishes of the people of Namibia in this regard.

ANNUAL ONSLAUGHT OF INSURGENTS EXPECTED IN 'DEATH TRIANGLE'

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Mar 83 p 4

[Article by Peter Kenny]

[Text]

SWA's "Death Triangle" appears to be quiet now after going on to full alert in the last two weeks to face the almost annual onslaught of insurgents during the rainy season.

The Triangle - comprising the northern towns of Tsumeb, Grootfontein and Otavi - derives its title from a series of Swapo attacks in past rainy seasons which have claimed the lives of farmers in the area.

Last year Swapo raiders made their deadliest ever thrust across the Red Line into the commercial farming areas where the triangle towns are situated.

This year's incursion, which began earlier than normal, in mid-February, coincided with high level peace talks that took place between the Angolan and South African Governments over a possible ceasefire in the troubled Angolan region.

Marauding guerrillas belonging to the military wing of Swapo - the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) - take advantage of the annual rain which provides water, increases the vegetation for

cover, and wipes out tracks - to infiltrate white farming areas to cause havoc.

By the weekend the SWA Territory Force headquarters in Windhoek had announced the death of 172 Swapo infiltrators with the death the day before of 10 raiders in the Tsandi area of northern Owambo and another seven killed in Western Kavango.

In the same period three members of the Security Force were reported killed.

The latest incursion began over a 700km front from the Angolan border in two prongs - westwards through Kaokoland and eastwards through Owambo and Western Kavango.

WAITED

Security Force inflicted heavy losses in the first week on more than 50 insurgents in Kaokoland and residents further south waited apprehensively.

To date no insurgents are known to have crossed the Red Line, demarcating the mainly White-owned commercial farming areas from the more northern densely populated areas of Owambo and Kavango.

Last year insurgents

broke through the Red Line into the White farming areas causing havoc and alarm.

They also penetrated the area south-west of the Etosha Game Reserve, the farming district of Outjo.

During those incursions, 76 Swapo insurgents were shot dead, 11 members of the Security Force died and at least seven civilians in the vicinity of the "death triangle" lost their lives.

Of the 24 farmers on the Red Line between Oshivello and Kavango, three were killed in ambushes or land mine explosions last year - representing a loss to that community of 12 percent of its farmers.

Sitting in the cool shade of a Tsumeb garden filled with men in camouflage and brown uniforms, newsmen who covered the war preceding Zimbabwe's independence, often remark that the situation resembles the then Rhodesia in the middle of the war.

MANY SIMILARITIES

There are, indeed, many similarities and also differences between the Rhodesian/Zimbabwean

and the SWA/Namibian conflicts.

In the Death Triangle and other areas such as Kamanjab and north of the Red Line, mine-resistant vehicles have become more and more common. During the rainy season farmers ride to town armed with weapons not intended for their normal hunting activities.

The mining town of Tsumeb — the only town in the Territory with shady trees and gardens — feels much as Mutare (then Umtali) felt at the height of the Zimbabwean war.

A difference with Zimbabwe, however, is that further south in SWA, life carries on for the most part uninterrupted conflict-wise by the war.

Windhoek like the old Salisbury (now Harare) has remained largely untouched by the conflict in the northern bush war reaching into its 17th year. Life in the capital continues on the surface with an air of lazy nonchalance.

People are frisked at the entrances to big department stores and there seems to be an abundance of personnel in the brown and camouflage uniforms of the Security Force.

But as one pushes the foot flat down on the accelerator in the area north of Otjiwarongo, where Police do not bother trapping speeding motorists, the military presence displays there is a war going on nearby.

High security fences separate farms from the surrounding wilderness.

Further north on the Owambo border on the road following the farms from Oshivello to Tsintsabis — a hot infiltration area last year — the atmosphere is not unlike that of the Burma Valley Road in Eastern Zimbabwe as

the pre-independence war reached its climax.

BITTER

Last year some of the farmers were bitter that the Security Force did not anticipate Swapo's forceful campaign.

But this year, as soon as the present armed infiltration of Swapo became known, Tsumeb became activated as a garrison town and the atmosphere among Whites activated as a garrison town and the atmosphere among Whites in the town in the last few days has been one of philosophical calm.

Among the Black community, whom White residents say are mostly Swapo supporters, a White journalist is greeted with reserved and sometimes slightly hostile disdain.

The searing dry air of the normally tranquil Tsintsabis area, north of the town of Tsumeb, is now periodically shattered with the intimidating scream of Ratel troop carriers or the roar of Eland armoured cars.

A speeding convoy of vehicles carrying the somewhat scruffy but much feared Police Special Task Force passes by.

A wellknown Tsintsabis game rancher, Mr Kallie du Preez, told Sapa at the weekend: "I personally do not think the present infiltration attempt will work.

"The Security Force is too well prepared this time. We feel very safe. We are carrying on as normal. But we certainly are always alert."

He stressed, however: "We do not always carry our guns here, although we always have them nearby."

A number of farmers in the Tsumeb district, who were not always anxious to talk to the Press, said if Swapo wanted to penetrate this year they would somehow have to change their tactics. — Sapa.

SITUATION BEFORE 1983 ELECTIONS ANALYZED

London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English No 5, 2 Mar 83 pp 1-5

[Article: "Nigeria: Towards the Election"]

[Text]

There is probably a 50-50 chance that the Second Republic will survive the year in its present form. The four broad reasons for this uncertainty are 1) The precipitate decline in national oil revenue set against extremely high popular expectations 2) The inability of the ruling *National Party of Nigeria* (NPN) to use the advantages of incumbency to organise itself and increase its popular support 3) The quickening decline of the traditional post-independence political potentates, and the consequent emergence of politicians whose future is seen to reside in radical change, and 4) The high probability that the army will have to increase its civilian role to the point where it participates in the executive process of government.

The last point is the crux of the matter. For reasons we will explore later, it would appear unlikely in the short-term that the army will do more than assume a role of "assistance" to the federal government. But it can be assumed that such military participation would greatly check the multiplicity of party politics — an assumption that leads to the question of party political allegiances within the army officer corps itself.

Another assumption is that the NPN has no workable alternative but to go ahead with elections this year, despite the apparent inability of the Federal Electoral Commission (FEDECO) to organise properly electoral lists, and the doubt over its ability to arrange adequate polling stations, vote collection and vote counting. The police force has formed 38 new police mobile units, each of company strength (about 200 men). Evenly distributed, that means two units per state. (Unless against all the odds more states are created before the elections — a violent prospect). The idea at present is that they should keep the peace rather than assist in the mechanics of the election.

When the decision was taken to form these new units, FEDECO's problems were unforeseen, as was the degree of tension created by party politics and the economic crisis. At that time the mention of possible army involvement in the elections was widely considered as dangerously provocative. Today it is discussed publicly by a number of senior army officers and has been discussed in detail with government officials. It is argued, logically, that if widespread public disorder is to be deterred effectively, the army will have to be deployed beforehand, rather than be called out of barracks after a failure by the police to keep order.

Irrespective of what happens during or after the elections, we will below attempt to rationalise, at the risk of oversimplification, first some essential differences between the 1979 election circumstances and today's, and second the political scorecards state by state.

- In 1979, after 13 years of military rule, it was a foregone conclusion that only the votes of minority ethnic groups would cut across ethnic divides, if only because the minority states (Cross River, Rivers, Benue, and to a lesser extent Bendel, Gongola and Niger) had no party through which to make common cause. The most striking correlation between ethnicity and party voting was of the Yoruba people and the *Unity Party of Nigeria* (UPN). Outside Yorubaland, the UPN had a relatively large vote in only one state — Gongola, which then as today, was anyhow a state of floating votes because of the great mixture of different tribes there. Today, after only four years of instruction in intra and inter-party tactics, the consistent relationship between ethnicity and the traditional party is less of a foregone conclusion. The plethora of inter-party cross fertilisations, spurred by intra-party factionalism and failure, has left each of the three broad ethnic groups (Yoruba, Hausa-Fulani and Ibo) with smaller assured constituencies.

- Young educated voters are today impatient and cynical of party politics, above all of the crass corruption of many federal and state politicians and institutions. In 1979 the executive role of the military was accepted by all as a brake on economic development — not least because of the administrative shortfalls of Gen. **Yakuba Gowon's** regime. The position is now almost reversed. The dissipation of energy and finance through politicking and corruption in federal, state and local government, and the often apparently fatal effect this has on the federal government's decision-making process, has resulted in widespread demands that the political system be modified or controlled. There were reports this week of a half-baked coup plot unearthed in Lagos.

● Student unrest at universities across the country (most notably so far at Ibadan, Minna, Jos and Maiduguri) is not as insignificant as commonly made out. There is now no working national student organisation (the *National Union of Nigerian Students* was disbanded and banned in 1978 by Gen. **Olusegun Obasanjo's** regime), although there is an association of university teachers which is generally in sympathy with student views on the running of the country. Since the beginning of the year it is notable how rapidly the "call the army back" theme has caught on. The setting on fire of the Nigeria External Telecommunications building in Lagos and the *Concord* newspaper building, followed by revelations of a N20m fraud over development at Abuja (which is a drop in the ocean of corruptly acquired wealth), has confirmed to many young people that only sweeping change can provide reasonable government, and that it can only happen under the aegis of the army.

The present generation of university students was too young to have understood, at the time, the period before Gen. **Murtala Mohammed** usurped Gowon in February 1976. So students generally remember military rule as the days of well-liked Mohammed and the tail end of military rule under Obasanjo. Nigeria's previous military rulers were also without exception young by comparison with Nigeria's political leaders. Overall, the call for military intervention should be considered as a protest vote against the government rather than an outright preference for military rule *per se*.

● In 1979 the campaigning parties could afford to make expensive election pledges. Nigeria was then producing about 2m barrels a day (b/d) of oil at \$40 per barrel. Production this year is unlikely to average more than 900,000 b/d at say \$28 per barrel. With non-oil revenue also down, Nigeria's overall income is about a third of what it was in 1979. Add to that the vast amount of potential capital taken out of circulation by misappropriation, the difficulty of enforcing import restrictions to stem further foreign exchange outflow, and the need for the federal government to bale out financially state governments. The dimension of Nigeria's economic crisis is dangerously large. It is doubly unfortunate that the crisis of cash should begin during the election run-up, when politically it is obviously more difficult to restrain spending.

An optimistic assessment of the revenue crisis is that for the vast bulk of Nigerian voters — habitually poor and illiterate — the abrupt contraction of oil revenue will have only a marginal effect. But a lot of people have been employed on state and federal projects; urban dwellers rely heavily on the oil-induced "services" sector of the economy; and educated people have come to expect rewarding jobs. The oil

economy, more than 10 years old, has in fact permeated deep. It is hard to explain to voters that money really has run out. For example, the UPN claims now that it intends to continue with free education in all the states it wins in the upcoming elections. The issue is electorally important. But there is little chance that it could be continued. UPN-controlled Bendel state is even now three months behind in paying its teachers and has belatedly reintroduced school fees. Ibadan university was closed indefinitely in mid-February after serious rioting over lack of water, electricity and other essentials. Almost without exception, Nigerian universities are now political tinder boxes. And the trade unions, represented by the *Nigerian Labour Congress* (NLC), already under pressure following charges of financial misappropriation at NLC, are now being threatened with a ban on all strikes. At a time when some state governments are months behind in paying wages, the scope for serious union unrest is evident.

With this alarming backdrop the stage appears to have gelled for alliances between and within the registered political parties, particularly now that the prospect of alliance between the UPN and the NPP is practically nil. Between now and mid-summer there are likely to be further defections from one party to another in Gongola and the minority states, although at present none is likely to alter fundamentally present trends.

Below we categorise each state into those which will probably be won by a particular party, and those which remain clearly uncertain. The only registered party which we exclude from analysis is the *Nigeria Advance Party* (NAP), often considered an NPN stalking horse to attract UPN voters. NAP stands no chance of significantly altering the electoral balance nationally or in any individual state.

NPN probabilities

★ **Bauchi:** One of the least controversial states, it has traditionally been Hausa-Fulani-dominated and hence a safe bet for the NPN, which got 62% of the presidential vote in 1979. The NPN governor, Alhaji **Tatari Ali**, has been nominated for a second term. Despite some defections to the NPP and UPN (which got respectively 14% and 30% of the presidential vote in 1979), partly because of the NPN state executive's apparent dislike of discussion, the NPN is likely to win in the legislative, gubernatorial and presidential elections.

★ **Niger:** Conventionally a minority state, it borders and is dominated by the Hausa-Fulani nerve centre of Kaduna. The NPN got about 75% of the presidential vote in 1979, with its nearest rival the GNPP, getting only 16%. Recently the NPN governor, **Awwal Ibrahim**, has lost some support, notably from the Gwari tribe, to the NPP, which has mounted a campaign from the NPP-controlled neighbouring Plateau state. The organisational demise of the *Great Nigeria Peoples' Party* (GNPP) provides the opportunity for the NPP to both take former GNPP voters and former NPN-voting Gwaris. But the NPN will probably retain

control.

★**Sokoto:** In 1979 the GNPP leader, **Waziri Ibrahim**, conducted a most successful campaign in the state, not least because the Emir of Sokoto had endorsed the GNPP as his chosen party. At the last minute the Emir changed his mind. After convincing charges of NPN-engineered electoral fraud, the NPN, with the Emir's eventual blessing, won with an astonishing 70% of the presidential vote.



The NPN last year received a jolt when the NPN governor, Dr. Garba Nadama, was challenged unsuccessfully for the NPN gubernatorial candidature by Alhaji Ibrahim Gusau. But an intra-NPN split remains. The GNPP, bereft of resources, is fighting a losing rearguard action. The PRP (Aminu Kano wing), which got a mere 3.5% of the presidential vote in 1979, may increase its vote, although it should be noted that the official PRP today is probably, for NPN tactical reasons, somewhat beholden to NPN financiers. The NPN will probably retain control at all levels.

NPP probabilities/possibilities

★**Anambra:** In 1979 the prospects for the NPP were discouraging until Nnamdi Azikiwe, the NPP leader, performed a political master-stroke by a last minute campaign for Ibo solidarity. The NPP got 80% of the presidential vote, with its nearest rival, the NPN, getting 13.5%, if only because Shagari's running mate, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, is from Anambra. The major detractor from the NPP vote now is Emeka Ojukwu's return to Ibo politics under the NPN banner. There are five crucial points to note on this score: 1) Zik, who has formally said he will stand as the NPP presidential candidate, is fit for his 78 years, but will have to rely on political acumen, not a hectic campaign trail. Ojukwu can do both. 2) Zik's acolyte, Anambra Governor Jim Nwobodo (the youngest governor in the republic) hails from the northern part of Anambra, where he has fairly solid support. But his popularity in the southern part of the state, centred around Onitsha, is insecure.

His reputation as a dilettante contrasts unfortunately with Ojukwu's seriousness. 3) A negligible number of Ibos resent Ojukwu's Biafran performance. His return at this time enables him to use the surprise-cum-novelty factor — the sort of card that traditionally has been Zik's speciality. 4) Ojukwu appears to be taking the line that his loyalty is above all to the Ibo people rather than to the NPN, and that one of his main objectives is to dismantle the barriers still existing between the Ibos and the political and economic mainstream. In view of the break up last year of the NPP-NPN accord, Ojukwu appears to be saying that he will succeed where the NPP under Zik failed. 5) Contrary to some earlier expectations, Ojukwu has a large and growing number of young supporters.

A drawback to the NPN, not so much to Ojukwu, is the apparent indifference of Ibos to the NPN gubernatorial candidate, Chief **C.C. Onoh**, who comes from northern Anambra. The NPP will probably win the state, but the NPN will equally probably get its crucial 25% of the presidential vote.¹

★**Imo:** The Ojukwu factor is likewise primordial, with one major difference: the NPP governor, Chief **Sam Mbakwe**, is well regarded throughout the region. The town of **Aba**, a hive of industrial activity, now hosts the biggest concentration of Ibos in the republic. Mbakwe and Ojukwu are also fairly close friends. Ojukwu's tactic in Imo appears to be to project himself and the NPN as a duo comparably pleasant to Mbakwe and the NPP. Meanwhile some NPN potentates in Imo have taken offence at what they see as Ojukwu's unwarranted personal projection in the state, assisted by the Enugu-based "*Ikemba Solidarity Front*". The NPP is almost certain to win. But again, the chances are that the NPN will get its 25% of the presidential vote.

★**Plateau:** Since the dictatorial days of **Tafawa Balewa**, the state has been strongly against Hausa-Fulani domination. With religion an important electoral issue — the majority in the state are Christians — the NPP is the state's natural ally. The NPP governor, **Solomon Lar**, is efficient, well respected, and ambitious. In 1979 the NPN got 28% of the presidential vote compared to the NPP's 50%. Since then the NPN's local party machinery has fallen foul of factionalism and dubious choice of NPN front-runners, including its state chairman, **Alhaji Sale Hassan**. The NPN's 25% of the presidential vote is not assured.

★**Kaduna:** The key question is whether the impeached PRP governor, **Balarabe Musa**, will stand again as a gubernatorial or even vice-presidential candidate. There is no legal reason why he should not. If he does stand again as gubernatorial candidate, he is bound to win the contest, no matter whether he runs under the NPP or PRP. The reason why the NPN won a majority of the legislature in 1979 lies in the administrative merging of the former Zaria and Katsina provinces into the present day Kaduna state. Zaria, the host of Ahmadu Bello University, was instrumental in getting Musa elected as governor — a task made easy by the unpopularity of **Lawal Kaita**, the NPN gubernatorial candidate. Kaita has now been nominated by the NPN for a second try. Musa's immediate future may depend on Azikiwe's intentions, on the assumption that Zik is almost bound to choose a Muslim, northern presidential running mate. Musa could be first choice, in which case the PRP (Imoudo) gubernatorial candidate would be the incumbent governor, **Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi**, who would probably stand on the NPP ticket, as the Imoudo faction is doing in Kano. If Musa does indeed become Zik's running mate, the NPP clearly stands a good chance of this time winning the gubernatorial contest, although winning a majority of the legislature would be more difficult. Musa could draw many of the state's traditional Aminu Kano voters. At this stage the NPN can only rely on getting 25% of the presidential vote.

★**Kano:** Politically one of the most difficult states to assess, the most controversial subject is the extent of popular support for

Governor Mohammed Abubakar Rimi. Having split from Aminu Kano's PRP to the Imoudo faction, and failed to have FEDECO register the faction as an official party, the majority of Rimi's legislators and office holders have now declared for Aminu Kano. However, Rimi has made judicious use of state funds to develop water, electrification and infrastructural projects throughout the state. Although in fact he is more of an opportunist than a radical, he has been remarkably successful in projecting himself as a modern radical set against the gelling conservatism of Aminu Kano. Many observers, however, believe that the latter will retain the loyalty of a majority of voters, and that Rimi has burnt too many bridges to extend his political career beyond 1983. At present, under the provisionally declared NPP banner, he appears to be increasing his support, to the detriment of Aminu Kano and his gubernatorial candidate, Alhaji Sabo Barkin Zuwo.

Another complication is the apparent competition between Rimi and Balarabe Musa to become Azikiwe's presidential running mate. In the event that Rimi does become Zik's mate, the Kano deputy governor, Alhaji Abdu Dawakin Tofa, will presumably stand as the NPP (PRP-Imoudo) gubernatorial candidate.

The NPN gubernatorial candidate is Alhaji Bashir Wali, a rich businessman from a traditional ruling family, who won a heated competition for the nomination against Alhaji Suleiman Baba, assisted by Alhaji Muhammadu Maude, now appointed special assistant to Shagari in the state. While it is unlikely that the NPN will come close to winning the state, it can probably be assured of 25% of the presidential vote.

★ **Benue:** Until the late Joseph Tarka, leader of the minority Tiv people, went home and delivered the state to the NPN in 1979, the NPP was the strongest party. But Governor Aper Aku, a Tarka appointee, has turned out to be fairly unpopular, and administratively unsuccessful. It was most surprising that he was renominated by the NPN for a second term. Accusations and rumour abound. In mid-February an anti-Aku group of NPN supporters, including Isaac Shaahu, former minister for communications, and several state commissioners, launched a splinter faction called NPN-Tarka. Although the NPN chairman in Benue, Chief Jacob Obande, appears to have distanced himself from the new group for the time being, the large number of local NPN potentates disaffected by Aku foreshadows a crisis for the NPN. Historically Benue has been socially explosive. Once again tension is mounting. Student demonstrations, have been banned and the police force put on the alert.

The NPN looks set to lose to the NPP and may be hard-pressed to win 25% of the presidential vote.

UPN certainties

★ **Lagos:** The UPN governor, Lateef Jakande, is widely regarded as the best governor in the republic. It is certain that the UPN will get a landslide victory.

★ **Oyo, Ogun and Ondo:** Hagglng over Chief Obafemi Awolowo's dictatorial style of leadership has given the NPN a chance to get 25% of the presidential vote in Oyo. The UPN is almost certain to retain complete control of all three states.

★ **Kwara:** The well-documented split within the NPN between Dr. Olusola Saraki and Governor Adamu Attah is unlikely to heal before the elections. The first intra-NPN elections in the state were declared null and void following a welter of accusations of fraud. The second attempt at elections, begun in the second week of February, were more violent. The final results of the first stage indicate that the Saraki faction has the edge over Attah. But whatever happens now, the NPN is in a corner. If Attah wins the NPN gubernatorial nomination, there will be a backlash against the NPN, particularly in Saraki's stronghold of Ilorin. Saraki, for tactical reasons in his battle to undercut Attah, would also probably quietly support the UPN in the state. And if Saraki wins, Attah can be expected to contest his nomination. The UPN stands

a good chance of winning the state from the NPN, although the latter will almost certainly get 25% of the presidential vote.

The unpredictables

★**Borno:** In 1979 the GNPP under Waziri Ibrahim won with 54% of the presidential vote, compared to its runner-up, the NPN, with 34%. Since then, starting with Waziri's decision last year to pull out of the PPA, the GNPP has broken into factions. Governor **Mohammed Goni** joined the Dr. Shettima Mustafa faction of the GNPP and at present is set to stand on the UPN or NPP ticket, with the support of **Shugaba Darman**, the well-known majority leader in the state house of assembly. In a state where literacy and political awareness is extremely low, it is most unlikely that Goni could overcome local dislike of Yorubas and the UPN. Hence the NPP is his more likely ticket. The Waziri Ibrahim GNPP faction has yet to nominate its candidates. The NPN's gubernatorial candidate is **Alhaji Asheik Jarma**, who is young, fairly popular and backed by a number of wealthy NPN potentates such as minister of agriculture **Malam Adamu Ciroma**.

If the GNPP cannot come together to field a single candidate — and the chances of that look slim given Waziri's dislike of compromise — the NPN will be in the strongest position.

★**Gongola:** Composed of a mixture of peoples, the state in many ways falls into the orbit of the Hausa-Fulani northern establishment via the dominant Fulani minority in the state. Governor **Abubakar Barde**, originally of the GNPP, appears still open to persuasion, particularly by the NPP and its regional trouble-shooter, Governor Solomon Lar of Plateau state. In mid-March the UPN and Awolowo is due to launch its Gongola campaign, and may well make a lot of converts. The NPN's gubernatorial candidate is **Bamanga Tukur**, an extremely wealthy businessman who has no previous political experience. His popularity, although untested politically, is doubtful. However, if he chooses the right running mate to lure the Christian vote in the south of the state, the NPN stands to gain control of the state legislature and anyhow 25% of the presidential vote.

★**Bendel:** In 1979 the UPN won with 53% of the presidential vote compared to the NPN's 36%. UPN governor, Prof. **Ambrose Alli**, is widely considered a failure and a potent liability to the UPN in the coming elections. After bitter internal feuding between the former military governor of Bendel, Gen. **Samuel Ogbemudia** and the local **Akpata** NPN faction, Ogbemudia has been nominated NPN gubernatorial candidate. As military governor Ogbemudia was extremely popular. The NPN may well win the governorship, with the UPN taking a majority of the state legislature. It is practically certain that the NPN will get 25% of the presidential vote.

★**Rivers and Cross River:** The NPN was most successful in luring these two minority states in 1979. It will be harder this time because of local fears over the NPN's marriage with Ojukwu (although the Ibos account for about 40% of the Rivers population and about 15% in Cross River), and in Cross River a damaging intra-NPN split: the incumbent NPN governor, Dr. **Clement Isong** has been usurped from renomination by Dr. **Etibet**, the protégé of the ambitious senate president, Dr. **Joseph Wayas**. The latter's power base is with the Ogoja People in the north; Isong's is with the Calabar people, who form the biggest group in the state. Unless Isong stands on another ticket, Wayas should have no difficulty in winning the governorship and getting 25% of the presidential vote.

The above exercise, for what it is worth, illustrates that whatever party political manoeuvres during the next few months produce, the NPN at best can only hope to win narrowly the 25% of the presidential

vote in a minimum of two-thirds of the 19 states — the constitutional point which so nearly endangered the 1979 election. In the four years of office, the financial and other benefits of office have proved immense. Only one NPN state governor, Clement Isong of Cross Rivers, has not been renominated. Party potentates fight to stay in office, perhaps irrespective of cost. With the stakes so high, large scale electoral violence will be avoided with difficulty, even with the army deployed.

With economic stagnation around the corner, it is inevitable that radical figures, outside the mould of traditional establishment politics, will have a ready-made and increasingly large constituency. That is most evident in the north, where those of Balarabe Musa's radical ilk are set against the Hausa-Fulani establishment, or, to use a political cliché, the Kaduna Mafia. If the NPN sticks with its presidential zoning system, the 1987 NPN presidential candidate could not come from the north. So it follows that if the political system remains intact till then, the great majority of Muslim northerners could in 1987 be expected to vote for a northern-based party, such as the PRP, or whatever radical body Aminu Kano's progeny has developed into.

Diarchy with the army?

Thus there is the question of military connivance with the northern establishment to preempt the sort of radical nationalism which has hit other countries in economic and political morasses. **Jerry Rawlings** and **Ghana** is a spectre that haunts many Nigerians.

Conventional wisdom is that Shagari, by appointments, troop dispositions, communications and favours, has reduced to a minimum the possibility of a military coup. Lt. Gen. **G.S. Jallo**, chief of defence staff, Vice Admiral **Adelanwa**, chief of naval staff, Lt. Gen. **Mohammed Wushishi**, chief of army staff, and Air Commodore **Abdullahi Bello**, chief of air staff, can all be considered political appointees. And the majority of retired senior officers, of which there are many, are NPN supporters in spirit. There is therefore a minimal chance that Shagari would be confronted with surprise ultimatums or plots by the senior command. Through the committee of joint chiefs of staff, Shagari, as commander in chief of the armed forces, is doubtless in frequent consultation.

If however, there is an unavoidable division between these senior, politically appointed officers and those whom they stepped over in getting their appointments, gone are the days when a battalion commander almost alone could realistically contemplate setting off a coup. The army today is about 140,000 strong and comprises four infantry divisions (based at Enugu, Ibadan, Jos and Kaduna), four

artillery brigades, four engineer brigades, four reconnaissance regiments and the Guards Brigade in Lagos. Battalions and brigades are moved around the country fairly smartly. Among the few constants in Nigerian military life is the traditionally military prowess of Kaduna, which hosts the *Nigerian Defence Academy*, and Jos, traditionally a home of the army's intellectual élite.

During the last few years the officer corps has made great efforts to educate itself on domestic and international affairs through such institutions as the Jos-based *Nigerian Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies*. An increasing number of senior officers, for instance at brigade command level, could be classed as progressive, and fairly outspoken in their criticism of present-day party politics. Until now they have felt constrained from saying almost anything in public. Earlier this year when Brig. **Mohammed Buhari**, commander of the third armoured in Jos, said for public consumption that the army would have to play an active part in the elections, some Nigerian politicians were quick to raise an indignant outcry. Azikiwe, on the other hand, has said for a long time that a diarchy with the army is his favoured national *modus operandum* ●

Footnote

Constitutionally the winning party must obtain 25% of the presidential vote in at least two-thirds of the 19 states in order to assume automatically the presidency.

CSO: 3400/899

PPA ELECTION SITUATION ANALYZED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 p 629

[Text]

The Progressive Peoples Alliance (PPA) held its eighth summit meeting last week during which its leaders met with FEDECO Chairman Justice Victor Ovie-Whiskey, to seek clarification on issues relating to the coming elections. The issues included allegations that the Federal Government instead of FEDECO had ordered both the ballot papers and the boxes to be used in the elections, that some party leaders in some states were in illegal possession of up to 800,000 registration cards and that the order of the elections were being kept secret to favour the NPN and embarrass other parties. They also complained about delays in publishing the preliminary voters list, and the short supply of registration materials during the recent registration of voters.

Justice Ovie-Whiskey told them that the government was not interfering in its activities, and that it was FEDECO and not the government which had ordered the ballot papers and boxes. He told them that the order of the elections will be decided at FEDECO's meeting on March 8, and that the preliminary voters list would be published on March 14. FEDECO, he said, would call for nominations in April.

On the more important issue of whether the alliance would field one candidate for the presidential elections, the meeting officially confirmed that they would field two for the first stage — Chief Obafemi Awolowo of the UPN and Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe of the NPP.

The inability of the PPA — made-up of the UPN, the NPP and factions of the PRP and GNPP — to agree on common candidates has been no secret. Chief Awolowo was nominated by his party to contest the presidential elections while Dr. Azikiwe too was nominated to run for the NPP and launched his campaign on February 26.

The confirmation of continuing disagreement was nevertheless disappointing to the Alliance's many supporters who had hoped that a pooling of votes will enable a PPA candidate to give a better challenge to President Shehu Shagari who has been rednominated by his party, the NPN.

The leaders of the PPA try to put-up cheerful faces and tell their supporters that the Alliance is alive, but various actions by the parties that make it up show that it has at least, lost its reason for existence. The Alliance first discussed the possibility of presenting a common list of candidates for all the elections, but could not agree on that. Then it discussed a system by which other parties would not nominate candidates in any area where a co-operating party is dominant, but has also apparently failed to agree on this. In the meantime, the two dominant parties in the Alliance — the UPN and NPP — had engaged in a competition to see who will absorb the factions of the PRP and GNPP, which FEDECO had refused to register as separate parties.

The PPA, as it stands, is a loose alliance of the UPN and the expanded NPP. Both parties will field their own candidates and will co-operate where there is no clear winner in the first stage of the elections for President and for Governors. In effect, it will only come into existence

where the election has to be decided between a candidate of the NPN or any other party and a candidate of one of the alliance parties. That, unfortunately for them, is a situation that has to be won first before it can be benefited from, and the decision of the alliance parties to go their separate ways until later may mean that they would never have a chance to demonstrate the usefulness of their alliance. The fragmentation of their support may give their opponents the chance of winning at the first stage.

The PPA had looked like a workable association when it started. In spite of personal ambitions and manoeuvrings for advantage, the parties had appeared to be on the verge of agreement to field common candidates. Dr. Azikiwe it was rumoured, had agreed to step down for Chief Awolowo, whose candidature as far as his party, the UPN was concerned, was not negotiable.

Meanwhile Chief Arthur Nzeribe has pledged N5m. for the election campaign of the NPP. He has in addition donated a five-seater aircraft to the leader of the party Dr. Azikiwe for use during the campaigns. Nzeribe, is seeking nomination as the party's candidate for the Orlu senatorial seat in Imo State. The NPP won the seat with a very large majority in 1979, and is thought likely to win it comfortably this year.

CSO: 3400/899

COMMENTARY ON OPEC PRICE STRUCTURE, POSSIBLE PRICE WAR

AB241343 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Emela Akigbe commentary: "OPEC Meeting in London"]

[Text] It will be recalled that the recent London OPEC meeting was the result of Nigeria's decision on 19 February to unilaterally reduce her oil price by \$5.50 a barrel. This was in reaction to a \$3 cut in North Sea prices.

Indeed Nigeria, in taking this economic decision, did so purely in her national interest. Faced with dwindling revenue from oil and coupled with the fact that for over 2 weeks in February she could not export her oil, Nigeria had no alternative than to reduce the price of her oil. And when Nigeria threatened to match cent for cent any further cuts by North Sea producers, many international economic observers anticipated a price-cutting war to follow. For some days, while Gulf producers met, such a war looked imminent. But at last, the unpalatable consequences of such a development, both for producers as well as consumers, appeared to have persuaded all concerned to be wary of such a price war. That is why the London agreement becomes very significant.

According to the final agreement, OPEC reference price was cut from \$34 to \$29 a barrel. Nigeria was allowed to keep its price at \$30 instead of \$30.50, at which the existing differential between it and the OPEC reference price should have placed it. The other members, who produce crudes of similar quality to Nigeria's, are to charge \$30.50 a barrel.

On production, OPEC decided a ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day. With this consensus on production ceiling, Nigeria retained the 1.3 million barrels per day production unit--its highest since 1982. But the now question is: Can these new prices hold for long? In the first place, oil problems abound now. For instance, it has been reported that most crudes are now being priced below OPEC's new \$29 a barrel market price; and Russia, which is the world's biggest oil producer, has reduced its price to \$27.5 a barrel. Besides, it is argued that refineries are now working at well below capacity. Oil consumption in the buyers' market is still falling.

The increase in demand, resulting from the world economic recovery, will be offset at least in part by the finishing touches many industrial consumers are

now putting on the oil-saving projects they commissioned during the 1979-80 price boom. Also, it is the contention that a mild winter in the Northern Hemisphere has left oil companies with large stocks of oil. With lower prices, they are rushing to these stocks and they are not likely, it is thought, to be importing heavily in the next month. Hence, it is believed that the OPEC production ceiling is (?said) to be far too high for the supply situation in the market. In effect, the London agreement is seen as a panacea for OPEC.

For Nigeria, however, the new price structure makes her oil very competitive again. But as can be expected, buyers will no doubt want to see if the new structure will stabilize before committing themselves to any large-scale buying. But the crucial issue is: There can only be price stabilization given the cooperation of non-OPEC producers. Hence, as the country's presidential adviser on petroleum affairs, Malam Yahaya Dikko, rightly believes, non-OPEC producers must share the responsibility for maintaining stability in the oil market. However, the London meeting has demonstrated that OPEC, when it is pressed, can take urgent and necessary steps to survive.

CSO: 3400/977

STATE OF COAL INDUSTRY DETAILED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 pp 601-602

[Article by Ad'Obe Obe]

[Text] THE network of Nigerian railways owes its size, compared to other African countries, to the timely discovery of coal in the country, and for a long time the coal industry provided the main driving power for the Nigerian economy. It is rather a tragic story that the same Nigerian economy has since developed enough to have a stock market where the present value of the Nigerian Coal Corporation (NCC), after seven and a half decades, is at present a virtually unsaleable share.

So what has happened to the coal industry? "Nothing!" is the cryptic, paradoxical but self-explanatory answer given by Sam Ochapa, the recently appointed Chairman of the NCC. However, the coal is still there: it is estimated that Nigeria may have well over 900m. tons of coal and lignite reserves — enough to meet the power requirements of all the 19 State capitals for more than 30 years.

The appointment of Mr. Ochapa, after the post had been vacant for nearly three years, is regarded as another step forward in the Federal Government's plans to utilise the country's resources. At a recent seminar, the first ever on Nigeria's coal industry, the Minister of Mines and Power, Alhaji Mohammed Hassan, reiterated the Government's determination to correct "the feeling in some schools of thought that all hope is lost for the Nigerian coal".

As might be expected the mining of coal was originally managed jointly with the Nigerian Railways. It was not until 40 years later, in 1950, that an Ordinance was passed establishing the Coal Corporation, which was charged with the sole responsibility of developing the country's reserves.

From an output of 24,000 tons per year, production peaked at 1m. tons in 1958/59. The decline began when Nigerian Railways started to introduce diesel engines. Production stopped completely during the civil war, during which the country was importing coal to the tune of ₦600,000 annually.

After the civil war, with the opening of the open-cast mines at Okaba in Benue State, production picked up and managed to reach 300,000 tons annually. In 1976 a contract was given to Kopex Overseas Mine Construction of Poland for a mechanisation scheme. Apart from the civil war, the outcome of this scheme, described by the Minister of Mines and Power as "abysmal failure", is the biggest disaster to have hit the NCC. Equipment supplied under the scheme malfunctioned, because of lack of spare parts and inadequate maintenance by badly trained Nigerians. As the equipment now lies swamped in the pits the Minister of Mines and Power has announced that the project is now officially sunk, blaming it all on badly conducted feasibility studies.

The drop of production level by more than half does not prevent Sam Ochapa from seeing "a very bright future" for the coal industry. His grounds for optimism can be seen in the Fourth National Development Plan, under which ten longwall faces are expected to be in operation by 1985, as opposed to the present four, and output is expected to rise from the 115,000 to 2.45m. tons a year. The Plan envisages the objectives of supplying coal to the Ajaokuta steel plants, increased supplies to the Nigerian cement industry, meeting the demands for coal-fired power stations

and possibly producing coal for export.

In August 1982 there was a Presidential directive that the National Electric Power Authority (NEPA) and the NCC should work together to ensure the establishment of coal-fired power stations in the coal-producing areas of the country. The timetable and size for these stations have been fixed: Oji River — 120MW by 1986; Onitsha 1,200MW by 1987; Gombe — 150MW by 1987; and Makurdi 600MW by 1990. The contracts for the feasibility studies on the coal fields at Benue, Onitsha and Gombe have been awarded, while a British consortium is expected to start work soon on the construction of a captive mine in Enugu and transport systems to deliver 500,000 tons of coal per annum to the proposed Oji River power station.

But Sam Ochapa sees the future of Nigerian coal as extending beyond the scope of the large government-determined projects. In exports, for instance, Nigeria used to export coal to Ghana and Egypt, and already the scale of foreign enquiries received by the NCC puts the export potential in the realm of hundreds of thousands of tons.

Also, a low-temperature carbonisation project has been implemented by the Project Development Institute (PRODA), in Enugu, where work is being done on ways of extracting by-products of coal.

The road ahead, Mr. Ochapa concedes, is not a smooth one. "we may rejoice at being well endowed with coal, but we cannot say we have coal if we cannot get it

out of the ground". The problem here is technology. Already the experience with Polish engineering has driven home the hard lesson on how much damage inappropriate and mis-applied technology could cause. But wherever the technology comes from it will have to be paid for.

Under-capitalisation of the industry is a major obstacle and, as the Minister for Mines and Power has hinted, the present world recession is not helping matters. There are hopes that the industry will further attract foreign investment, similar to the recent arrangement between the Federal Government, the British Government and the British consortium that is to develop the project for the Oji River power station.

"If we have money, we can go to great depths", says the new Chairman graphically. His optimism makes one wonder if there will soon be a fierce domestic competition between the NCC and the Nigerian oil industry whose international prospects have been darkened by the current slump and the OPEC disarray. While such competition could be healthy for the two sectors of the energy industry, Mr. Ochapa does not believe it will take place in the near future. The simple reason is that the Government's energy policy is, and will remain for some time, the main marketing thrust for oil and coal. It is a situation where the Government is both the producer and the main consumer and it produces as much as it wants to consume or consumes as much as it wants to produce.

WOMEN URGED TO TRAIN AS AIRCRAFT PILOTS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Feb 83 p 9

[Article by C. C. Chiagwah]

[Text]

NIGERIA'S first woman pilot, Miss Chinyere Onyenauchey, has advised young Nigerian women to take to aircraft piloting and allied aviation services.

In an interview with the Daily Star in Kano recently, Miss Chinyere Onyenauchey, said that there were many opportunities for young women in the aviation industry.

According to her, men were dominating the aviation industry in the past and women should come out strongly to break the monopoly which, she added, existed in other vital professional callings.

Piloting, she said, only required added determination, better composure and dedication, while it had no adverse effect on women.

She, however, said that married women might not fare well with the job because being a pilot, she added, meant movement from place to place which might not suite women with children to look after.

She regretted that at present only few women were found in the field of aviation.

She therefore appealed to the Federal Ministry of Aviation to employ more women as air traffic control officers, aeronautical

communication officers and women aviation technologists; while the Nigerian Airways should train more women pilots.

The Nigerian first woman pilot also predicted great increases in air travels within the country and beyond.

She stated that air transport was much safer than road transport and by far quicker, adding that since Nigeria was still advancing, the aviation industry, which took charge of the air transport in the country, should be improved to cope with international standards in air navigation.

Miss Chinyere, however, further advised our women wishing to train in any of the aviation services, including piloting, to redouble their effort because, according to her, mistakes and trials were never allowed in aviation training which, she said, were both practical and theoretical.

She explained that this had been the nature of the services and their trainings because, so far, the services dealt extensively with the safety of human lives.

Mistakes, she added, were never allowed by international air navigation standards.

NPN MEMBERS JOINING NPP SAID TO NUMBER 10,000

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Feb 83 p 9

[Text]

ABOUT 10,000 supporters of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) have crossed over to the Nigerian People's Party (NPP) and vowed to ensure that the Owelle of Onitsha, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, is elected the Executive President of Nigeria this year.

Addressing the decampers at Panisau in Kano recently, a member of the Minjibir Local Government Council, Alhaji Ibrahim Sani described the Owelle of Onitsha as the only competent politician that can lead this great country to success.

He called on all voters in the country to cast their votes for the NPP presidential candidate in the forthcoming elections.

Alhaji Ibrahim Sani who is the Councilor for Agriculture was representing the Chairman of Minjibir Local Government Care-taker Council at the meeting organised to receive the decampers.

He advised Nigerians not to bring to power any party that would restore payment of tax, pointing out that the first civilian administration under Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe

was very successful and effective.

Also welcoming the new members to his party, the Kano State NPP chairman, Chief Onyeze Umesumba, gave the assurance that his party would form the Central Government after the forthcoming elections.

Chief Onyeze said that the zero hour was fast arriving when Nigerians would feel proud to use their electoral power to install a government that will work for the benefit of the people of this country.

Referring to the slogan of his party (Power To The People), the Kano NPP chairman appealed to the electorate to use their God-given power judiciously during the elections so as to ensure the emergence of a government of the people.

He thanked the decampers for coming over to the NPP and urged them not to bother about the sweet words and promises of politicians of the opposing parties, describing such words as mere plethora of vote-catching effusions.

Others who spoke at the rally include the state principal organising secretary of the NPP, Alhaji Sule Abdullahi, the state secretary general and the state publicity secretary.

U.S. INTEREST IN AFRICA CRITICIZED

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 28 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Sam Chike in the column: "Political Diary: "American Concept of Development"]

[Text]

MY guest writer who prefers to remain anonymous today looks at the ULC American concept of development.

To learn about the true goals of a ranking White House official making for an African country, one should watch the International Monetary Fund's activities at the moment.

Thus, shortly before an official visit to Nigeria by US vice-president George Bush, the IMF advanced an ultimatum: Nigeria must hold up the construction of a series of key projects provided for in the national economic development plans. If not, Nigeria would not be given loans for development. The IMF finger pointed also at the Ajaokuta steel complex, which by 1985 is to produce annually over one million tons of steel and create tens of thousands of jobs.

The IMF and those pulling its strings do not like the Ajaokuta project for several

reasons. First, with the start up of the complex, Nigeria will make a major step towards genuine industrialisation, whose basis is metallurgy, as the Nigerian government rightly believes. The creation of a domestic base for industrial development will enable Nigeria successfully to promote other sectors of the economy.

The reorientation of production towards domestic consumption will lessen Nigeria's dependence on western markets. But this is what the IMF bosses do not want, because their aim is to preserve intact the African countries' colonial-type economies and thus to suit the trans-nationals.

Second, the Ajaokuta steel complex is a Soviet-assisted project. This is something the trans-national cannot stomach, because the Soviet Union builds its relations

with the developing countries in line with the demands and principles of the new world economic order. These principles provide for full and unconditional equality of the sides, consistent observance of the sovereign rights of every nation and also for mutual assistance and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Enterprises which the Soviet Union helps to build in African countries then become their property, and the USSR has no share in their profits. It is to be stressed here that the sweeping majority of projects built with Soviet assistance form the basis of the young states' public sector, which is less vulnerable to attacks by foreign monopolies.

The Ajaokuta project is a case in point. The trans-nationals justly see it as a threat to their domination and the beginning of the end of their sway in the independent state's economy.

BRIEFS

LOCAL STEEL NOT COSTLIER--THE general manager of the Katsina steel rolling mill, Malam Mamood Bello, has said that it is an erroneous speculation that the steel produced in the country will cost more than the imported ones. In a paper he presented at a lecture held in Kaduna to mark this year's Kaduna international trade fair, Malam Mamood contended that it was wrong to conclude that because the cost of establishing the projects was high therefore their products would carry high prices. He pointed out that the five steel plants and rolling mills in the country were built in "entirely green field areas" which he said necessitated the spending of extra money in the provision of infrastructural facilities, and training of technical and managerial personnel. "This extra cost accounted for the relatively high production cost of our local steel and the government should not include it in the actual production cost", he maintained. In the paper titled "Nigeria steel, is now rolling, what next?" Malam Mamood stressed the need to provide effective maintenance for the machineries [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 83 p 5]

NEW RICE DISTRIBUTION METHOD--A NEW system of rice distribution has been introduced by the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC). Under the system, a committee of top management staff of the NNSC would now directly make allocation of rice to about 4,000 distributors. This was disclosed to the Daily Times yesterday by the Marketing Manager and Ag. General Manager of the Company, Mr. Chris Audu in his office. Mr. Audu stressed that before now, the NNSC only sent the commodity to its branches without strict control and allowed them to work out allocations level on a formular approved by the head office. He emphasised that the new committee would handle the details of allocation to each customer and branches now under direct supervision from the NNSC Headquarters. Meanwhile, 800,000 bags of rice ordered by the company have arrived Lagos for public consumption. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Feb 83 p 40]

CSO: 3400/906

MUCH EXPECTED OF DIOUF FOLLOWING ELECTION VICTORY

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 p

[Article by Mark Doyle]

[Text] A YOUNG woman walks into the converted schoolroom, with a baby on her back. She hands over the voting card. Who are you for? Abdou. The president of the voting bureau asks. "Yes". She is handed two envelopes, one white, one brown, and two slips of lime green paper selected from the 13 piles of voting slips. Awkwardly, and in the full gaze of a dozen local worthies, she folds the green slips, puts them in the envelopes and slots them into the padlocked wooden voting boxes, one marked "*Présidentielles*", the other "*Législatives*".

Democracy in action? Not according to the losers, the opposition parties. On the eve of the poll five of the opposition parties hedged their bets by claiming that a circular from the Ministry of the Interior the previous day would compromise the fairness of the poll. That circular overruled an electoral code provision that the voting card, plus another piece of identification would be required from potential voters, thus severely limiting the possibility of fraud in voting card distribution. The Ministry decision, the opposition said would lead to "massive electoral fraud" and would allow the ruling PS to "claim fictitious votes".

It seems almost sacrilegious to dwell on the "irregularities" of this famous election. "Fraud happens all over the world", one official source said. Besides, this is Africa", he added, as if fraud didn't happen all over the world. A young man put another point of view. "Senegal doesn't want to compare itself with the mediocre, but the best. If there is dishonesty it must be reported".

I visited a dozen voting bureaux on Polling Day in constituencies, of varying sizes and socio-economic characteristics.

There was no problem in recognising the PS candidate. He or she was the busy one handing out papers and checking names on the cards. He or she was the best dressed, whether in a fine boubou or a smart suit. Next in line came the PDS candidate, followed by a fairly bored and disillusioned looking bunch of young men who represented the smaller parties such as the PIT. The PAI or the LD-MPT.

These young men were vociferous in their complaints, which the president of the bureau for the most part, allowed them to express openly.

In Mbao, a coastal village, the opposition complained that all the bureau administrators were PS militants. In Rufisque, nearer to Dakar, there were complaints that the president of the bureau was handing people PS voting slips before asking which party they wanted to vote for.

Another complained that when a PS official left the room for a break, he was replaced by a bureau official. "But he was the one the candidate asked for", the president replied. "It's his choice." I saw these complaints justified, but they arose more from the fact that the PS is the administration and the administration is the PS than from direct fraud.

There was a serious problem in distributing voting cards. At the distribution centre, three hours before the bureau was due to be closed, there were thousands of cards waiting to be collected. A PDS candidate

claimed that local officials had made sure PS militants had their cards. In Rufisque, a certain Georges Seck had drawn 55 cards, it was said, and distributed them to PS supporters.

More serious were reports of an illegal traffic in voting cards to people who would vote PS. One man said he had voted four times including at HLM 2, 3 and 4 in Dakar.

The stories of voting card fraud were impossible to ignore. I was even able to obtain a blank card myself. In fact it was an old one, and invalid, but nevertheless, how could it be floating around so easily?

Did the administration need to resort to such tactics to win? It is doubtful. Taking a straw poll the day after the elections I found a large majority of the electorate satisfied with the result. Abdou Diouf's popularity is overwhelming, even if there are serious doubts about his ministers.

Outside the polling stations all was peaceful, if not calm. Voters queued patiently, often in different lines for men and women. No serious violence was reported. Many of the women were dressed in green boubous and headties made from cloth provided by the PS. The men opted for Abdou "T" shirts or PS badges and caps. At Thiaroye-Gare polling station, bus loads of PS supporters arrived clapping and singing. One voter, in a PS boubou, said the local deputy, Alioune Diop, had provided the transport. It is said that Obatt Fall, an extremely rich businessman, made over a thousand buses available free to the party.

The debate during the campaign varied from personality clashes to economic exposés of government policies, but personalities tended, in the end, to dominate. Abdoulaye Wade, the PDS candidate, was clear in his attitude to the government.

At his final meeting before the election, a mere 200 metres from the PS closing rally, he said, "There is nothing left in the

state coffers. The budget is 175,000m. CFA francs. Nearly 120,000m. of which are spent on paying state employees, 35,000m. to 40,000m. are spent paying off debts, which leaves less than 30,000m. for developing the country. He claimed that the government was tricking the people by announcing that a loan of 10,000m. CFA francs had been received from France, when in fact 25,000m. had been lent.

This final PDS meeting, a sea of people in blue, the party colour, was upstaged by a veritable ocean of green at the PS meeting just up the road.

Abdou Diouf received a three-minute standing ovation on arrival on the stand. With him were Madame Diouf; Habib Thiam and his Danish wife; Amadou Cissé Dia, of "I will go when Senghor does" fame, and one of the Muslim leaders.

In the end there was no "revolt against the Marabouts", the religious leaders whom the PDS number 2 had thought were losing influence (*West Africa*, February 28). But there has been a certain "demystification", particularly of marabout control over the younger generation.

Final official results are not yet known, as the Supreme Court, which has ultimate responsibility for the regularity of the elections does not pronounce upon them until five days after the poll. This is to give time to investigate complaints or comments on the *procès verbaux* submitted by each party. It is clear, however, that Abdou Diouf will rule for another five years. A lot is expected of him. Will he be able to cleanse the *Parti Socialiste* of the "barons", most of whom are on the national, proportional representation list and therefore elected despite the fact that some are unpopular, or would this prove to be biting the hand that feeds him? Will the law against illegal enrichment be thoroughly applied, or will some more insignificant theatre technicians be sacked?

MULTI-PARTY SYSTEM SAID TO HAVE WORKED IN DIOUF'S FAVOR

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 p 588

[Text] THE RESULTS of the elections in Senegal (reported on page 589) are very much as predicted: Abdou Diouf has won a convincing victory. At this moment in history, Senegalese voters have picked the man they wish to rule their country. As our correspondent in Dakar indicates, a measure of electoral fraud, arising partly from the enthusiasm of the better organised, better paid militants of the Socialist Party, was combined with a loaded system and a high level of abstention, but one cannot doubt the mandate President Diouf has received. His success is also the measure of the prudent calculation of President Senghor in handing over power at the beginning of 1980: there is nothing like the appearance of progress for sustaining power.

The virtue of these elections as far as President Diouf is concerned, is that the total multi-party system that he instituted has worked completely in his favour. Many were those who criticised the restricted Senghorian multi-party system, in which numbers were limited and even, grotesquely, ideological labels were by decree attached to individual parties. So the Diouf free-for-all system disarmed all critics. And now, apparently, has disarmed voters too.

The main reservation that has to be made is that Diouf has won while the going is good. He is still, to some extent, enjoying a honeymoon period. He has convinced much of the electorate of his goodwill. In

this, his campaign against illicit enrichment has counted for much, especially the sacking of the Minister of Finance Ousmane Seck last November. He also had no convincing or serious opponents.

Senegal, however, is still in a parlous condition economically. Diouf has been blessed by two good groundnut years prior to his election, but there is no guarantee that harvests will continue good. One must always bear in mind that Senegal has still, in spite of all efforts, a basically unbalanced, neo-colonial economy, incorrigibly dependent, and capable, in any year of precipitating serious political consequences from its own imbalances. Senghor, during a series of political crises, became used to the struggle for political survival in Senegal. As yet, Abdou Diouf, however confident he may appear, has not had his back to the wall politically, in the way than Senghor had frequently. If Senegal, as *Le Monde* reminds us, is one of the countries of West Africa with the longest democratic traditions, it is also one of the most politically volatile, with a low margin of tolerance of leaders that fall short of political expectations. Blaise Diagne, Lamine Gueye, even Senghor himself could confirm this harsh political reality. Abdou Diouf, flush with his electoral victory, which should not be begrudged, should, nonetheless, forget his own country's history and record of political fickleness at his peril. /

SIERRA LEONE

BRIEFS

AFRICAN DEFENSE--Nine Lebanese who were licensed diamond dealers have been declared prohibited immigrants. The order is seen as an indication of the government's determination to stamp out smuggling and black marketeering. [Text] [London AFRICAN DEFENSE in English Feb 83 p 11]

EDITORS DETAINED--Following the detention of the Progress editor, Mr. Fode Kande over the Liberian report, two more editors have been detained. They are Mr. Mohamed Sanu, editor of Sabanoh and Christopher Koker of the Advocate. No reason was given for the detention of Mr. Sanu and Mr. Koker but sources in Freetown said the Sabanoh had "mischievously" reported early last month that a gunman had tried to shoot President Siaka Stevens while he was on a visit to London. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3421, 7 Mar 83 p 635]

CSO: 3400/946

REPORTAGE ON NC-VP BY-ELECTION SHOW DOWN

National Party Launches Big Campaign

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Ivor Wilkins: "Nats Plan All-Out Bergs Campaign"]

[Text] ALL the signs are mounting that the National Party is to launch a mammoth campaign to win the battle of the bergs in the coming round of by-elections scheduled for May 10.

One parliamentary source said: "The Nat machine is going to go to work with a vengeance."

The berg by-elections, for the Soutpansberg and Waterberg constituencies, are between the National Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party and Mr Jaap Marais Herstigte Nasionale Party.

At the same time great attention will be placed on the urban Waterkloof seat, where the official Opposition will be making an all-out effort to capture its first parliamentary seat north of Johannesburg.

All the parties so far involved in the struggle have selected their candidates and have begun their electoral campaigns in earnest.

This weekend, at a secluded holiday resort near Worcester, the Transvaal Nationalist MPs gathered for an intensive workshop geared at improving all-round efficiency and productivity.

The seminar was planned months ago, before the by-elections were in prospect, but will undoubtedly focus on aspects connected with the by-elections.

The Transvaal Nationalist leader, Mr F W de Klerk, said the seminar would be similar to a business conference where the focus would be on developing communication technique, improving efficiency and introducing managerial skills into the political team.

Some Natal Nationalist MPs would also attend.

A similar seminar was held last year and another for the Transvaal MPCs will be held in March.

After last year's seminar, there was some embarrassment because one of the organisers gave a Press interview in which he detailed what had taken place.

Mr de Klerk said a different organisation would be conducting this weekend's seminar.

He said plans would also be made this weekend to finalise how the MPs would be involved in the coming by-elections (in all, there are five with provincial contests in Carletonville and Malmesbury).

It had already been agreed that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would address two public meetings in the Transvaal for the by-elections, although details of time and venue had not been fixed.

Mr de Klerk will address public meetings three times in the Waterberg, twice in Soutpansberg and once in Waterkloof.

Speculation about the scale on which the National Party intends to conduct its by-election campaign have been rife in political circles, with suggestions that amounts like R200 000 a seat would be spent.

Mr de Klerk said: "That is a rumour. We have not yet decided the budgets."

He also dismissed as a rumour suggestions that party organisers and workers were being pulled in from the other provinces.

"We are a federal party. Help from the other provinces will be on a voluntary basis by MPs and MPCs as always."

He added: "We regard all by-elections as important and will fight these with everything we have and will do our best."

"But I do not think you can buy good results by pumping in enormous amounts of money. There is also something like over-organisation."

Meanwhile, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said the battle of the bergs was simply a "broedertwis".

"I really believe the future of the country is not going to be determined by who said what in 1966 and 1977. And that is going to be the argument in Waterberg and Soutpansberg."

"If the real debate is to see to what extent you can achieve legitimacy by pulling the coloureds and Indians into the constitution, the battle of the berge will be irrelevant."

"In that sense, Waterkloof will be more important. There the debate will be about reform and whether or not it is adequate."

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 2

[Article by Fleur de Villiers]

[Text]

THERE is no unity on the right. Even if Dr Andries Treurnicht and Mr Jaap Marais were to try to pool their resources there is little indication that their supporters would follow them into a unified fold.

This is probably the best news for the National Party to emerge from the Sunday Times-IMS poll conducted this week in the Soutpansberg and Waterberg constituencies.

A main feature of the survey was that if either the Conservative Party or HNP dropped out of the battle of the berge with the National Party, a large percentage of their supporters would rather abstain than vote for the other rightwing party.

There would however be few National Party abstentions.

And with that result a major shibboleth in South African politics — that a the CP and HNP have only to strike an election pact to pose a major threat to the Government — is exposed for what it is.

The scientific survey which was spread over all the polling districts in the two constituencies was designed to show not only which party would win the by-elections if they were held today, but what the effect an election pact on the right would have on the outcome.

In a result which flies in the face of conventional political wisdom the survey showed that the National Party overall lead would not be substantially reduced if the HNP failed to field a candidate.

In Waterberg for example 44 percent of those who said they supported the HNP would not vote if their party failed to contest the election. And 38 percent of the CP supporters would abstain if the battle was between the National Party and the HNP. Mrs Luis Kirstein, manag-

ing director of IMS which conducted the poll, says that the survey proved that HNP followers were "Jaap Marais people" and were unlikely to switch their allegiance.

She also recalls that every opinion poll conducted in the last few years had shown a slow but steady move to if not the left, at least verligtheid.

The survey however does reveal a trend in the Waterberg constituency which should stimulate the NP to burnish its image among the youth.

Wealthier

If loyalties hold firm until election day on May 10, the National Party should regain the seat it lost to the CP when Dr Treurnicht led the party split last year, but a voter profile shows that the typical Waterberg NP supporter is likely to be older, wealthier and very possibly female in contrast to rightwing voters whose ranks include more young people, more men and more in the lower income group.

Although the trend is not as clear in Soutpansberg, there is a clear need for the NP to improve its image among the youth, particularly in rural constituencies.

In Waterkloof of those who say they support the National Party only 18 percent are in the 18 to 34 age group, while of those who support the CP 29 percent are in the younger group while 39 percent of HNP support comes from the youth.

Some 61 percent of those who say they would support the CP — if the HNP does not contest the seat — are

male and 30 percent in the 18 to 34 age group.

The survey was based on a random telephone sample of 250 in each constituency. It was stratified by sex with 50 percent men and 50 percent women. As the survey was done after 5pm and over the weekend there was little substitution.

But, even allowing for a six percent error, the National Party lead appears safe at this stage of the election race.

In Waterberg the possible error factor could mean that the true value of National Party support could vary between 41 percent and 53 percent, CP support between 21 and 32 percent and HNP support between 10 and 19 percent.

In Soutpansberg National Party support could vary between 43 and 56 percent, CP support between 29 percent and 41 percent and HNP support between four and 16 percent.

Only if the the error was entirely in favour of the rightwing parties and entirely against the NP would the CP and HNP votes combined shade out the NP overall majority — a possibility which both Mrs Kirstein and survey expert Professor Lawrence Schlemmer regard as statistically highly unlikely.

In the last election before the CP breakaway the NP retained Soutpansberg with a 3 647 majority over an independent candidate (1 641 votes) and the HNP (1 420).

In Waterberg Dr Treurnicht polled 5 233 votes for the NP against Mr Jaap Marais's 3 772 for the HNP.

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SOUTPANSBERG				WATERBERG			
If a by-election were held in your constituency and the following parties were represented, who would you vote for?		If the HNP fails to put up a candidate in your constituency and the following parties were represented, who would you vote for?		If a by-election were held in your constituency and the following parties were represented, who would you vote for?		If the HNP fails to put up a candidate in your constituency at such a by-election, who would you vote for?	
	TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL
BASE TOTAL SOUTPANSBERG	250 100%	BASE TOTAL SOUTPANSBERG	250 100%	BASE TOTAL WATERBERG	250 100%	BASE TOTAL WATERBERG	250 100%
NATIONAL PARTY	23 9.2%	NATIONAL PARTY	125 50.0%	NATIONAL PARTY	117 46.8%	NATIONAL PARTY	101 40.4%
CONSERVATIVE PARTY	87 34.8%	CONSERVATIVE PARTY	39 15.6%	CONSERVATIVE PARTY	64 25.6%	CONSERVATIVE PARTY	67 26.8%
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PARTY	17 6.8%			REPUBLICAN NATIONAL PARTY	26 10.4%		
WOULD NOT VOTE	73 29.2%	WOULD NOT VOTE	74 29.6%	WOULD NOT VOTE	75 30.0%	WOULD NOT VOTE	64 25.6%
				NOT SURE	1 0.4%	NOT SURE	1 0.4%

Battle of the Bergs

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Mar 83 p 11

[Article by Chris Marais: "There's No Drought of Politics in the Far North"]

[Text] THE Far North was enjoying a pleasant little 35 degree heatwave--you could see parallel lines lifting off soft tar into the air--when we spotted a farmer who was just driving off his property.

Stop. Reverse. Right hand outside the window. Please stop, sir.

Introduced myself and photographer, Noel Watson.

"We're doing a survey in the Soutpansberg. A political survey concerning the coming elections. Would you care to be interviewed; it won't take long?"

His voice came out in a whisper, his eyes looked past me, through the crook in my elbow:

"Yes, sure. But just hang on. I want to get that damn baboon quickly!"

And that's how we met Fred Mulders, young and florid faced with anger at the ape troop leader that had decimated his fruit patch.

Went back to the car and waited for Fred.

Three quick rifle shots cracked the silence.

A short, harsh cough followed ... like a lozenge being expelled from the windpipe of an old man.

Then Fred waved his arms at us. We followed him into the bush.

A few minutes later, standing proudly over his very huge and very dead Godfather baboon, Fred gave us a short summation of the coming by-elections.

"Don't listen to what the Conservatives or the Herstigtes tell you. They're very keen for the voting, but do you think Oom Fanie Botha would take such a risk without knowing he'd win?"

Ha! Besides being a crackshot and a drought-fighter, Fred is a true-blue Nat.

And we hadn't met too many of them up there that day.

"There is a hard core of Nationalists here, and they'll stand by their man.

"At present, we're just watching the CP's and HNP's squabbling ... and there's a certain amount of laughter involved.

"By the way, fellows, thanks for the good luck you brought me. I've been waiting for days to get this one."

Thanks, Fred.

Now on to the Alldays pub. Alldays is one of those petrol pump towns with more panache than Sandton City.

The pub, with its 100-year-old well, is the watering hole ... daily since the drought began.

The farmers had just finished a rather slow stock auction. A sign of the times: most

came in for a glass of iced water and eyed their credit slips askance.

Then Oom Hans came falling in, with a young friend at his side.

Either it was heatstroke or some dopsteek in the bakkie ... but they were merry.

Oom Hans took his seat next to us and without warning collapsed on the bar.

"Art attack? No. Just his way of saying how hot it was outside ... or how thirsty he was feeling.

With twinkling little bushveld eyes, he accosted the barman: "Ben, you bloody Nat! I suppose you want an Indian for a Prime Minister!"

Ben the Barman polished a glass and smiled, muttering good naturedly: "At least he would have better manners than some ..."

Oom Hans badgered Ben for a while, then invited the burly barman over to his farm for some dam fishing.

"Just remember, I'm the baas of the plaas. The first big fish is mine!"

"That's just like you CP's ... born dictators! What happens if I hide the first big fish?"

"Aha! That's your problem," came Oom Hans' rejoinder.

On a more serious level, Gert Nel, from Messina, gave a bitter rundown of the situation.

Mr Nel, looking like President Paul Kruger in exile, beard and sorrow eyes, was sitting in a cafe waiting for his missus to come back from the doctor.

He owns the farm Verbaard, 11km outside Messina. He has 16 cattle and a dry boroehole left. He used to be a Waterberg Herstigte.

"Now, I don't know, I'll vote CP if they need me."

Mr Nel used to be a Nat, long ago. Then he says he "turned". And the way he utters the word resembles that of a KGB agent who had defected to the West ... said with a sigh and a remembrance of a decision not lightly taken.

Mr Nel views the Nats as the Afrikaans Progressive Party.

"They've adopted all Helen Suzman's liberalism. I hoped for a coalition between the CP and the HNP and it doesn't look like materialising."

The CP talk of the town is

that they need more elections to win more seats ... and that the Nats can't afford those elections if they want to stay in power.

On the road to Pont Drift, Frikkie Schneider has a small farm he's very busy building up into a good living, despite the dry season.

"It's a total waste of money. Let's face it, this whole by-election is the result of a Parliamentary challenge. I don't know how they could go to the public for money to stage something like this."

Frikkie is a Conservative. Like Faan Lemmer, a few minutes drive west.

Faan sits in his rondawel, his shirt off and his agric-alert CB radio by his side.

It's surprisingly cool in his rondawel, and the man is up on his politics.

"It's possible that Fanie Botha could lose this seat. His CP opponent, Tom Langley, has roots in this area. His father runs a farm and Tom is bound to inherit it one day.

"The CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, holds fast to original Nat principles. He does not sway this way and that, like other politicians who say apartheid is dead when it isn't."

Faan Lemmer says just because some people don't follow the Prime Minister, it does not mean they hate blacks ... it's just a matter of separate development.

He says many of the English speakers in the area are now going over to the CP, whereas before they kept right out of the voting procedures of the Soutpansberg.

About the coalition?

"I have sympathy with Jaap Marais, the Herstigte leader. But if he wants a coalition with us he will have to accept one third of the prize.

"He wants a coalition on a 50-50 basis. It's just not possible. We hold two thirds of the alternative support."

Unlike the others interviewed, Faan Lemmer believes the coming by-elections are crucial as another stage of the age-old Botha-Treurnicht feud.

They fought for leadership of the Transvaal Nats. Treurnicht won. Fanie Botha lost the race every time he entered it.

"Now, the race goes on. It's going to be interesting."

VILJOEN OPENS GAZANKULU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 83 p 11

[Text]

GIYANI (Gazankulu). — South Africa had already spent R8 489-million on developing independent and self-governing Black homelands and millions of rands more would be budgeted for this purpose in the future, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said yesterday.

Opening the eighth session of the third Gazankulu Legislative Assembly at Giyani, Dr Viljoen said the South African Government was convinced Blacks should be able to gain the right of self-determination in their own areas and over their own people.

If they so wished, they should also be able to gain independence, he said.

The Government was doing its utmost to give everyone full political rights and would like to fulfil the aspirations of all South Africans.

Dr Viljoen said the Government had decided that instruments should be created which would ensure that it would not have to act unilaterally and which would make wider participation and joint consultation and decision-making possible.

The appointment of a Cabinet committee to

look into the problems affecting Black communities outside the national states, as well as problems in regard to the independent and self-governing states, was an important step in this direction, he added.

"The South African Government accepts the fact that large numbers of the various Black peoples outside their national states are present in the RSA and will also be there in future.

"It is known that these people also have aspirations and it is therefore an important constitutional challenge for the South African government to find workable ways of fulfilling these aspirations by creating structures for decision-making and consultation.

"It is particularly important to recognise and as far as possible give greater weight and meaning to the bond between members of a nation living outside their national state and the Government of their national state," Dr Viljoen said.

He appealed for "teamwork" and co-operation from all South Africans in according Blacks participation in decision-making processes affecting their own interests. — Sapa

CONS MODDER TO RAISE MILLING RATE

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 83 p 13

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

CONSOLIDATED MODDERFONTEIN expects to treat a total of 280 000 tons of ore for the year to June 1983, of which 240 000 tons will be from underground, according to the chairman, Mr T L Gibbs.

He says in his review for the 18 months to June 1982 that this will be an average mining rate of 20 000 tons a month compared with 12 000 tons a month previously.

The long-awaited report from Cons Modder, which last published one in June 1980, discloses that nominal treatment capacity of 70 000 tons a month is now available in many sections of the enlarged gold plant with the major exception of the secondary crushing section.

"This will not be a constraint until ore from underground sources is significantly increased," says Mr Gibbs.

"After June 1983 tonnage from both underground and surface sources will increase steadily, but it is impossible for me at this time to project when full throughput at the plant will be reached.

"This will be dependent on the progress made in the development of ore reserves and the re-equipping of addi-

tional shafts which, in turn, will be dependent on the financial resources available."

Cons Modder spent R11 200 000 in the 18 months and expects to spend R4 300 000 in the year to June 1983.

In the 18 months it earned gold revenue of R6 256 000, but turned in an operating loss of R3 216 000. The loss an ordinary share (before extraordinary items) was 7.5c.

Mr Gibbs says the significant improvement in the price of gold has allowed Cons Modder to maintain a cash reserve in spite of the expenditure programme and the mining plan is concentrating more on increasing gold production than throughput.

The delay in bringing out the annual report was caused by lengthy negotiations involving the company, the Receiver of Revenue and the Government Mining Engineer over the effective value of the mining assets transferred between the holding company and the operating company during the accounting period, says the financial director, Mr Vervan Blane.

Cons Modder was granted a mining lease over 1 565ha of the farm Modderfontein No 76 IR from October 31, 1981. The lease was granted

to its wholly owned subsidiary Consolidated Modderfontein Mines 1979 Limited (previously Government Gold Mining Areas (Modderfontein) (1979) Limited).

Cons Modder then sold the assets needed for carrying out mining operations to its subsidiary for R47 812 000, payable by the issue of shares at R9 982 000 with the balance financed on an interest-free basis.

The sale amount has not yet been confirmed by the Government Mining Engineer. According to Mr Blane, it is close enough to what the final figure will be to be accepted by the auditors for publication in the annual report.

The value of the group's assessable loss available to be set off against future taxable income cannot be calculated at present as it depends on this valuation.

Even if the estimated figure is altered, the mine will not pay tax for several years.

"This process combined with a considerable amount of unscrambling of other affairs between holding and operating companies caused the delay. There will be no problem getting the next annual report out on time in August/September this year," says Mr Blane.

GROWTH OF SA MARKET FOR COAL MINING EQUIPMENT FORECAST

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 83 p 13

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text] **THE MARKET** for coal-mining equipment in South Africa is expected to grow faster than in any other in the world according to Joy Machinery's president, Mr Carl Heinz.

He said at the opening of a R8-million service centre in Wadeville yesterday that he expected the South African coal industry and the market for coal-mining equipment to grow at a compound rate of between 5% and 10% annually over the next 10 years.

Major reasons for this were that South Africa had a national commitment to mine and use coal. It also had a highly developed coal industry in a developing economy.

"This means demand for coal will continue to rise at a more rapid rate than in developed countries with well-established coal industries," he said.

The operations of Joy-Manufacturing in South Africa provided about 12% of the \$1 200-million turnover of its United States holding company, Joy Machinery, in 1982.

Joy estimates that in 1979-81 it captured 85% of the market in South Africa for coal-mining machinery.

The number of Joy machines on South African coal mines is estimated at 2 000.

The volume of back-up and service work these machines

provide for the company accounts for 17% of its annual revenue and justifies the expansion of Joy's service operations at the new site at Wadeville.

The profit margin on sales of spare parts and the overhaul of machinery is higher than on the sales of new machines.

The building housing the service operation cost R5-million and an additional R3-million was invested in the equipment required for servicing and overhauling the machines. Another R1-million is invested in spare parts inventories at the plant.

It is the first stage of a R25-million plan to move Joy's entire manufacturing operation to the 13 ha Wadeville site in four to five years.

The company's manufacturing facilities are at Steele Dale.

The timing of the next stages in the plan will depend on the growth of the South African and world economies and consequent demand for Joy's products. Mr Heinz said little growth in the SA market for coal-mining equipment was expected over the next 18 months.

Joy Manufacturing's managing director, Mr Ian Heron, said the new service factory was Joy's vote of confidence in the long-term future of the coal-mining industry.

"It is also a reinforcement of our policy of not only providing high-quality, cost-effective mining equipment but

of supporting this equipment with the highest level of product support services," he said.

Mr Heinz said the policy of the American holding company regarding its South African subsidiary was not to take dividends out of its operations now.

The cost of the building and its equipment had been financed entirely from earnings.

"We are ploughing the profits from the South African operation back into it with a view to increasing the company's size in the growing South African market.

"Those of us who regularly visit South Africa have developed an admiration for the expertise and energy we find in your mining industry.

"That industry is fast growing and dynamic. The future for mining, coal mining in particular, is bright in South Africa and we in Joy are anxious to participate in that growth.

"Our commitment is displayed in machines like the 12HM9 continuous miner designed primarily for this market and in this service centre."

The SA content of Joy's mining equipment is 90% for cutters and loaders, 80% for shuttle cars and more than 75% for continuous miners. The company claims it has built up availability levels of nearly 90% in its parts inventory.

RADICAL POLITICAL CHANGE IN PARLIAMENT NOTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Feb 83 p 6

[Article by Harvey Tyson in "Undercurrent Affairs" column: "Twenty Years Later--Nats Talk Like Helen Suzman"]

[Text]

Have you ever heard a Nationalist politician saying things he used to criticise Helen Suzman for saying?

She has, and it makes her feel uneasy.

There is a difference of course in the "original Prog" message and the "new Afrikaner" message, and I'll come to that in a moment.

The fact remains, however, that anyone who visits Parliament today, and is in a position to compare the scene with the Assembly of five years ago can only come to the conclusion that there has already been radical political change there.

This will be bad news in *die berge*, where by-elections are to be fought in a time capsule of 30 years ago.

It will be unbelievably and unbelievably news in Soweto and Pageview where people are still being thrown into jail for not carrying a special piece of paper, or being thrown out of their homes for not having the right colour skin.

Yet change is taking place. It is radical change in terms of white politics, and no matter what the election results are in Soutpansberg and Waterberg, it is a process that will continue.

Whether it will bring peace depends entirely on time and speed.

Because while it is all very well for enlightened Nationalists to repeat to their conservative opponents the dire warnings that Helen Suzman was making to Dr Verwoerd, the reality is that we are now in the 1980s... and Mrs Suzman was speaking in the very early sixties.

It was after Sharpeville in 1960 that the Nationalist Leader of the Assembly, Paul Sauer, warned white South Africa that it was time the nation "turned over a new leaf".

Dr Verwoerd promptly put a stop to such clear thinking, and it is only now that Nationalists are beginning to look reality in the eye.

A mistiming of 20 years is a very serious matter. The Nats today have as much chance of a meeting with the minds of the P F P as a young man might have of meeting his date on a street corner after arriving 20 minutes late.

There is a huge time lapse to explain away.

Yet, visiting Parliament again this week I could not help noticing the air of excitement everywhere. As one MP described it (in metaphors other than the following: SA has passed the Age of Granite and come out of the Ice Age. The political ice is breaking up everywhere, and the country is in an exhilarating but dangerous position.

There is the danger that the breaking ice will crush those who have been dynamiting it. There is the danger that the whole democratic system might sink in a flood of racism — black as well as white. More immediate dangers are:

- Whites will destroy themselves through a false sense of security. They will put their faith in the current, unmanageable constitutional reform... and fail to appreciate that they are merely trying to cork a

volcano.

- There is a distinct danger of radicalisation of the majority of the coloured population.

- The Indian community is in danger of being caught between the devil and a deep black sea.

- Black people, even the most moderate, could yet become so frustrated that all chance of peaceful evolution is lost.

All except the Conservative Party in Parliament is acutely aware of these dangers. . . and even the Nat backbenchers appear to sense that the three-tiered constitutional camel will not run.

Constitutional reform needs much more reform.

The general sense of danger, however, serves to heighten the strange excitement that pervades the House. Unfortunately the old-fashioned business of politicking in the platteland is beginning to obscure the wider visions suddenly opening in Parliament. And it seems that these conflicting emotions and differing perspectives will remain together in the coming months.

Indications at this moment are that the new Constitutional proposals will be de-

bated in Parliament long before the by-elections, and that the politicians will have one eye on the future and one eye on the past (as represented in Waterberg).

Only one thing is certain: The constitutional debate is going to raise a lot of other mixed feelings. For Parliament will be dealing with the subject about which it instinctively knows more than all the experts "daarbuite". It will be debating the procedures of power. . . a complex network of precedents, prerogatives and power distribution that is as jealously guarded by Opposition backbenchers as by Government frontbenchers.

At the same time, the debate will be almost irrelevant to blacks and almost unintelligible to a majority of whites. Even in the corridors of Parliament itself there is little clarity at this stage. There are blueprints, yes. And explanations. And explanations of explanations. But the words that have been written and uttered on Constitutional Reform are outnumbered by the question marks.

This is a time to resort to clichés, and MPs are almost unanimous in telling you: "These are interesting times."

SAAN SUFFERS SECOND HALF SETBACK

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 83 p 11

[Article by Howard Preece]

[Text]

SOUTH African Associated Newspapers suffered a setback in the second half of 1982 and operating profit for the year was down by 29.3% after showing a drop of only 6.3% at the half-way mark.

The group was helped considerably, however, by its strong cash reserves (rising interest rates were actually a benefit) and the fall in earnings a share was restricted to 22.5% — from 471c to 365c.

This enabled the final dividend to be maintained at 150c and the total payment for the year to December 31 was unchanged at 185c.

Saan owns the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times, the Sunday Express, the Financial Mail and the Cape Times.

It controls Eastern Province Newspapers and has interests in the Natal Mercury and the Pretoria News.

Operating profit in 1982 fell to R8 835 000 from R12 502 000

Investment income dipped from R1 631 000 to R1 420 000, but this was more than cancelled by the jump in net interest earned from R892 000 to R1 717 000.

The overall effect was a drop in trading profit from R15 025 000 to R11 972 000.

Net attributable profit — that is, after tax (including rebates from investment allowances), minority interests and non-trading items — slipped from R9 126 000 to R7 080 000.

The directors say various adverse factors took a toll on profits in the second half of the year.

● Costs, mainly newsprint and wages, were up by more than the revenue rise over the second half of 1981.

● Launching expenses of the Sunday Times colour magazine were more than expected with "the demand for advertising space being well below expectations"

● An amount of R750 000 was charged against operating profit as Saan's share of losses incurred in the venture with Mr Jim Bailey in setting up Golden City Press.

● The "substantial agency

commission" from electronic production equipment in 1981 was turned into a "significant loss" last year.

COMMENT: Saan shares, which closed unchanged at 1700c yesterday, have been strong in the past few weeks.

There are no unexpected bonuses in the 1982 figures — they are perhaps disappointing after the first half — to explain this.

The directors say, however: "Several promising opportunities are currently being explored and if these are realised the effect on trading could be significant and so ease the recessionary influences on the group's results."

Perhaps this explains the share strength.

However, the directors warn: "While it is as yet too early to make a precise forecast of group profits for 1983 it is clear that trading conditions are likely to be difficult."

The historic yields of 21.4% on earnings and 10.8% on dividend do not, in themselves, seem sufficient to push the share any higher.

TOYOTA SLAMS SA LOCAL CONTENT PROGRAM

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 34

[Article by Vera Beljakova]

[Text]

JAPAN'S motoring giant, Toyota, is critical of South Africa's severe — by international standards — local-content programme imposed on local car manufacturers.

Toyota and Hino, Japan's leading automotive and truck companies, have warned South Africa not to overdo it.

This message came from Toyota's executive vice-president, Hiroyasu Ono, who says that "anything higher than the present 86% for passenger cars and light commercial vehicles could eventually become counter-productive for the local industry as a whole".

"This is already a tough requirement, even by world standards. Anything higher will not promote local industry, when considering such aspects as increased costs that aren't necessarily in the best interest of the consumer."

Commenting on the introduction in South Africa of the locally manufactured diesel engines and transmissions for trucks, Mr Ono says:

"The negative aspect of this programme is the possible denial to South Africa of certain technological developments such as Hino had achieved with its new generation of highly fuel-efficient diesel engines."

Hino, Toyota's associate company, which leads the Japanese diesel truck and

bus industry, has meanwhile devoted 18 000 man hours to meet the SA local-content programme's new requirements.

"Today the emphasis is on fuel efficiency, and in Japan we are doing a lot of research into alternative fuels such as hydrogen, gas-turbine and battery powered cars, even though we believe that the petrol engine will still be with us for some years to come."

"Fuel efficiency is also having a marked impact on car styling coupled with the need for high performance. Stylists have had to meet these two requirements as a priority by improving aerodynamics and achieving weight reductions."

Although the world car market is currently depressed, it is still running at about 40-million units annually and is expected to achieve 50-million units in the next few years.

The potential growth areas are in the Third World: Africa (including South Africa), south-east Asia and the Middle East.

Meanwhile, South Africa has emerged as a significant manufacturer and marketing entity in the arena of the international motor industry, says Toyota, whose largest overseas production facility is the 100% SA owned and run Toyota plant in Durban.

JAPANESE EFFORTS TO CORNER TRUCK MARKET DESCRIBED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 9

[Article by Colin Haynes: "Japanese Jinxed by SA Trucking"]

[Text]

BENEATH their painstakingly preserved facade of politeness and immaculate diplomacy, executives in the Japanese motor industry feel rather frustrated about the South African trucking scene.

But, in a remarkable series of gestures which reveal their underlying confidence in South Africa's future, they are biting the bullet and deploying massive resources of manpower and technology to maintain a presence in what some privately assess as one of the craziest road transport situations in the world.

The potential for local trucking in three, five or 10 years time is so good that they are prepared to continue making big efforts for a market which at this moment is grossly over-traded, hedged around with all kinds of artificial restrictions on the way in which their products are sold and operated, and prevents them from exploiting fully the advances in technology which give them such a competitive edge in other territories.

At Nissan, Mitsubishi, Isuzu and, particularly, Hino, they are deploying key staff and many millions of rands worth of resources to make the trucks which only South Africa's local content policy requires.

Old-fashioned

They are taking out the new generations of engines and, in some cases, power-

trains, which have cost vast sums to develop and re-engineered the Japanese trucks to take South African manufactured engines which are now, by world standards, old-fashioned and out of date.

Quizzical Oriental eyebrows are raised when one discusses the new Japanese engines with their significant advances in fuel saving. South Africa's energy problems — particularly the supply of diesel fuel — and the conflicting fact that these new fuel-efficient Japanese engines are virtually barred from South Africa.

And they secretly find it rather amusing that, despite expert advice to the contrary, we have tried to protect the indigenous car manufacturing industry by imposing local content restrictions on a weight basis with a set of rules quickly overtaken by the predictable technological progress overseas in developing light-weight engines.

Importing

As a result, many local manufacturers are importing fully assembled car engines — which represent the labour input and capital investment we were trying to preserve locally — and still

meeting local content requirements with the less labour-intensive and not so valuable, but heavy, body components.

As a result, at least one major South African engine plant has been closed and other engine production facilities have either not been developed or existing ones been curtailed with the loss of both work opportunities and investments and the consequent failure to develop local engine building technology.

Of course, being past-masters at the art of trade protectionism, the Japanese understand our motives in wanting to preserve foreign exchange and throw a defensive cordon of import restrictions around our local industries.

But then they — and even South African diplomatic representatives in Japan — admit bewilderment that, having secured our trade defences, we are so apathetic about moving aggressively out to exploit export markets.

To sum up, the over-riding impression one gets is of Japanese bewilderment at the logic of our policies, admiration at the way South African free enterprise industry is able to cope with it, and confidence that our natural resources, our economy and even the way we are trying to solve our political dilemma all point to South Africa remaining one of the world's most important growth markets for road transport in general and trucks in particular.

Population

The reasons trucking in South Africa is expected by the Japanese to grow over the longer-term is very much based on our expanding population.

The increase in the sheer numbers of people who, even if not economically very active, will still need to be serviced by road transport, is proportionately far greater here than, for example, in

Australia.

Also, they anticipate improvements in the economies of our major industrialised national trading partners to further increase demand for our minerals and other raw materials. This will consequently increase South Africa's need for trucks.

The positive aspects the Japanese have found about the ADE local engine content programme is that it stimulated a lot of advance buying before the current depression, has given a breathing space coinciding with the downward turn in the market in which the unpalatable new situation can be partly digested, and is building up a pent-up demand for when cash becomes easier again and they have their ADE-engined models ready.

They are still hoping that experience with ADE will warn us against a similar local monopoly favouring European suppliers developing for truck transmissions.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

TYPICAL of the efforts being made by the Japanese manufacturers to capture a large slice of the potentially lucrative South African truck market is the over 4 000 research hours which Hino devoted to coping with a potential problem in locally-sourced engines and transmissions. These are the broken pieces of the flywheel housing on the South African engine which failed under Hino tests in Japan. A remarkable example of international co-operation solved the potential problem on trucks of both European and Japanese origin now being marketed in this country.

DSO: 3400/940

CAPITAL PROJECTS EXPENDITURES REPORTED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Stephen Orpen]

[Text]

MORE than R23 000-million will be spent in South Africa this year on major capital projects *excluding* housing.

While total non-housing capital projects planned, under way or which extend beyond the year end have slipped by 16% (from R54 600-million to R45 200-million) since the end of 1981, the rate of expenditure is still well above the world average.

Internationally, South Africa is seen as a major target market.

These figures, along with specific details of hundreds of projects under way or scheduled, have been published in the SA Capital Projects Yearbook for 1983, released today and compiled by Systems Information Services.

The register section, which comprises 61 of the 96 pages in the yearbook, reveals in statistical form the thrust and diversity of the country's development.

The figures show that electrical projects top the sectoral list, streets ahead of other leading sectors such as land transport, coal and gold mining.

A total of R16 650-million (about 36% of the national total) is being invested in numerous electricity projects, most of which are the construction of new Eskom power stations.

Eskom is investing at least R12 500-million, and its largest project is the R2 500-million Majuba power station between Volksrust and Amersfoort in the south-eastern Transvaal, scheduled for start-up this year.

Eskom also has four R2 000-million power

stations under construction or scheduled to start within the next year or two.

Roads, railways and other land transport projects total R3 940-million (about 9% of the total), while gold-mining and coal-mining projects came third and fourth respectively, with figures of R3 800-million (about 8%) and R3 600-million (about 8%).

The chemical industries sector ranked fifth, with a reported investment of R1 670-million (about 4%).

The other five economic sectors that rank in the yearbook's top 10 figures are: other manufacturing, paper and paper products, property development, basic metals, metal products and water projects.

The information is categorised by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of All Economic Activities, and includes details of the companies and holding companies concerned, rand amounts and descriptions of projects, start and end dates, main contractors, the stage projects are at and whether the published information has been verified (as it has in the large majority of cases).

Only projects costing R1-million or more are included.

Besides the register section, the book includes commentaries on fixed investments, decentralised development, investment in energy-related industries and mining, prepared by the editorial committee of the Techno-Economic Society of Southern Africa (Tessa).

UNNECESSARILY HIGH FOOD PRICES TAKE MAIN BLAME FOR UPTURN IN CPI

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 34

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

INFLATION, which accelerated to 14.4% for the 12 months to the end of January, could be significantly reduced if the South African policy of mollycoddling the inefficient farmer were abolished.

This is an amalgam of the views of several produce traders canvassed by Business Times this week, following the release of the latest consumer price index (CPI) figures, which showed that a whopping 1.9% rise in food prices in January was primarily responsible for the overall upturn in the CPI.

One of the traders interviewed pointed out that the artificially high prices of farm land in South Africa is a telling symptom of food prices, which are considerably higher than they need be.

He says that under normal climatic conditions a good maize yield in this country is five tons a hectare. Such land has a value of around R1 000 a hectare.

In Argentina and Australia, by contrast, a similar piece of land with a similar yield has a value of R500 a hectare.

The wide divergence in values is all the more remarkable when it is appreciated that much of the farming land in Argentina produces high yields without the need to add fertiliser to the soil.

Another trader whose views were sought drew attention to the impact

of the interest factor on land, which is twice as expensive as it should be.

If one applies an interest rate of 15% to the difference in the cost of farming land as between South Africa and Argentina, then local farming land costs an extra R75 a hectare a year.

This is equivalent to a R15 difference in the cost per ton of the land's produce — an important factor in light of the fact that the local cost of maize production of around R300 a hectare is already high by world standards.

Moreover, the farmers of few countries elsewhere enjoy the same tax privileges as they do in South Africa.

In spite of these privileges, food production costs here are a good deal higher than in other advanced countries.

The high average cost of South African maize production is especially disadvantageous when it comes to the export market.

This is because transport costs in South Africa (where the produce has to be transported long distances to the coast) are higher than in most other countries (where the maize-farming areas are generally situated close to port facilities).

A third trader called for the abolition of the use of the inefficient farmer as the base for determining subsidies.

"Until this system is scrapped," he said, "food prices will continue to hamper efforts to reduce increases in the CPI."

LIFO SYSTEM OF VALUING STOCKS SEEN ERODING BALANCE SHEETS

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by John Spira]

[Text]

HUNDREDS of "millions of" rands will be slashed from the balance-sheet values of listed companies over the next decade as a result of the LIFO system of valuing stocks.

Although LIFO has the beneficial spinoff of enabling a company to maintain its investment in stock in real terms, the manner in which it is being applied is eroding balance sheets.

The Revenue authorities require that companies which have been given the go-ahead to value their stocks on a LIFO basis treat LIFO as a direct charge against profits in the income statement.

This means that for every LIFO charge against income, there is an equivalent reduction in the value of stocks — a reduction, which in turn, causes a diminution in the company's net asset value.

If this were a non-recurring phenomenon, financial directors (as well as shareholders) would not cavil at the present requirements.

However, South Africa boasts of an

expanding economy and, for companies to maintain their position against this background, they need to carry a growing volume and value of stock.

Accordingly, the reduction in stock valuation is cumulative, which means that over a period of years considerable sums will be written off intrinsic asset values.

The situation is especially grave for companies whose stocks are of necessity large in relation to their total assets.

What is clearly required is a change of heart on the part of the Receiver of Revenue.

The initial decision to allow companies to write off their LIFO charge against pre-tax earnings (thereby reducing the companies' liability for tax) was made with a view to encouraging a higher level of capital formation and of economic activity.

Lower taxes allow for higher ploughbacks and, consequently, for a greater tempo of investment.

Regrettably, the manner in which the Commissioner of Inland Revenue has insisted that LIFO be treated in the books has tended to cloud the original objective.

NON-WHITES GET NEW INSURANCE DEAL FOR RIOTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 15

[Text]

Riot insurance cover for Asian, Coloured and Black customers, previously three to five times higher than that paid by Whites, has now been brought to the same basic rate of 0.1 percent as applicable to premises in White areas, according to a statement released in Johannesburg yesterday.

A member of the South African Special Risks Insurance Association (Sasria), said this would mean that Bantu Administration Boards and Indian business undertakings, for example, would in future pay as little as 20 percent of their previous premiums.

"But some very large concerns with assets only in White areas will have to pay a lot more, in some cases almost double their present premiums because of the removal of magnitude discounts.

"Magnitude discounts, previously with the effect of reducing premiums by as much as 75 percent, have been removed," he said.

In addition, Sasria has also limited cover to a combined total of R100-million in any one year for all members of a single group of companies.

Previously, a holding company and its subsidiaries were all individually entitled to cover, without any prescribed limit.

South African industrialists, who require cover of more than R100-million, will now have no option but to turn overseas.

Political riot premiums for motor vehicles will also be increased from next month — the existing R6 to R9 premiums for most private cars and commercial vehicles will now be standardised at R10 per year — Sapa

CSG: 3400/962

CHANGE NECESSARY TO ABSORB BLACK WORK-SEEKERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 15

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — It was unlikely that South Africa could absorb the expected increase in the number of Black work-seekers over the coming decades unless changes were made in the structure of the economy and the structure of the labour market, a report on urban-rural interaction said yesterday.

The report, compiled by the Unit for Futures Research (UFR), which forms part of the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at the University of Stellenbosch, was presented by Dr Philip Spies, deputy director of the BER and head of the UFR to Mr Jan Steyn, executive director of the Urban Foundation.

In a summary of the main findings Dr Spies said:

"South Africa is confronted with a major and growing problem of social degradation and poverty in Black rural areas.

"And these problems will, unless checked in the

rural areas, assert themselves on urban centres inside and outside the Black national states and may contribute significantly to economic, social and security strains in urban areas over the coming decades."

Origin

Dr Spies said a large part of the urban problems of the future would be rural in origin.

"The administration of the flow of Black people to urban centres reinforced the original situation of poverty, resource degradation and social decay in the rural areas.

"There is still considerable agricultural potential in most of the Black national states and a correct approach to agricultural development can make important contributions to development in rural areas."

The report went on to say unless the labour intensity of industrial technology increased, we must accept growing

unemployment as a way of economic life.

Current educational programmes of the Government and industry and those proposed by various organisations were only part of the answer.

The other part was developing appropriate technologies for the various situations through research and development; through allowing interest rates to find market-related levels; through sound exchange rate policies and through reconsidering aspects of the Factories Act.

The current approach of the Government to the issue of interest rates and the rate of exchange could make a positive contribution to this situation, the report said.

A number of companies contribute R250 000 to finance the study and the UFR had appointed a team to research the project in various parts of South Africa and overseas. — Sapa.

'OUTDATED' HNP LEADER PROFILED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 29

[Article by Hellouise Truswell: "ET JM, Lost in a Planet Where He No Longer Belongs"]

[Text]

JAAP MARAIS, 60-year-old bitter-einder of the far right, sits bolt upright. Legs firmly crossed. His knuckles show white through fists tightly clutching the arm rests of a production-line office chair.

The office is on the sixth floor of Pretoria's Van der Stel building. Except for a few posters, a magnificent Jo Roca wood sculpture of former Prime Minister Hans Strijdom, the HNP headquarters are unadorned.

Office furniture is utility style, distinctly down-market.

Nastily dressed in beige with a bolder striped tie, Marais suggests a chilling sincerity when

he voices the antediluvian doctrines he believes in so firmly.

All the more so because there's no ranting to the rhetoric. Such is his gift as a politician that he sounds at times disturbingly plausible.

He's an indefatigable worker, never takes a holiday, has never been overseas. Has no intention of retiring.

There's little evidence of humour in the man.

Somehow smaller and frailer than one expects him to be, this firebrand who implores his devotees to turn back the clock and embrace Verwoerdian precepts, fits the description of the Extra Terrestrial — millions of light years away from home and lost on a planet where he no longer belongs.

He believes, he says, in the Christian doctrine even though he admits: "I wouldn't classify myself as a very dedicated churchgoer."

How does he reconcile the Christian ethos of loving thy neighbour as thyself with relegating blacks to a continued position of inferiority, banished to homelands they and the rest of the world reject?

Not stuck for an answer he replies equably. "This idea of social psychology, of putting

yourself in another man's shoes is simply not possible.

"A nation has an instinct to preserve its identity. Everyone in that nation shares this. In the end this is what makes and maintains a nation.

"Individuals seek their safety in the collective assembly of their own kind because there is an inner urge to be with your own kind. 'Die wet van soort soek soort'."

The fact that the HNP plan, if adopted by the electorate, could result in racial conflict is a possibility not ignored by Marais.

Rated by many observers as possibly the best political speaker in terms of rousing his audience to a frenzy, Marais this week told a packed audience in Pretoria's cavernous City Hall that no country is worth living for if one is not prepared to die for it.

The crucial mini-elections in Waterberg, Soutpansberg and Waterkloof will be fought by the HNP without the support of the CP.

But the fear of splitting the conservative vote and almost ensuring a government victory is not crucial to the long-term future of the HNP.

This is a deduction one is forced to make after talking

to Marais. Purely pragmatic decisions will not be taken if that means sacrificing sacrosanct principles, he emphasises.

Principle

There are many differences of principle between the HNP and the Conservative Party, he explains.

"People have often thought that we would do better by making a few concessions this way or that.

"I have always contended that the main asset we have is our integrity. This can only be maintained by being consistent.

"Once you have decided on a set course then you gain strength as you go along.

"But once you hesitate and refuse to take a decision then you weaken yourself.

"It's no use winning a battle and losing a war," says the man whose party after 13 years in the wilderness has yet to gain a single parliamentary seat.

The HNP way, states Marais categorically, is that the White Nation is the keystone of the South African order.

It rejects the notion of nar-

rowing the wage gap. Neither, as the HNP manifesto stresses, does "the white man owe the blacks anything, either inside or outside South Africa".

He says he is not a fascist, an accusation frequently levelled at him.

"It's a standard accusation from the left against anyone who does not accept its ideas, socialist doctrines or racial equality. Verwoerd was labelled a fascist as was Malan.

"During the war, Elaar Coetzee referred to the National Party as the Malan-aries. One has to live with that."

Does he regard himself as "verkramp"?

"I would be in very good company in terms of that definition," he says. But the company he would like to keep is all in the past.

"Paul Kruger, Christiaan de Wet, M C Steyn, Hertzog, Malan, Verwoerd, Strijdom. All of them have been called verkramp.

"I would much prefer that company to any other in South Africa."

He has been accused of being totally inflexible and incapable of adapting to the changing world. This accusation, like all the others, doesn't faze him.

"There are those who don't mind being changed by certain factors. Others refuse to be changed.

"Once you change you lose your personality. We are the people who say we are going to change the circumstances and the times."

The changes include developing the homelands to enable blacks to be shunted back there regardless of their own wish to be assimilated into a South African society.

Has he or the HNP in fact consulted with blacks or

black leadership on this sensitive subject?

Have there been round table discussions, think-tanks to thrash out the complexities inherent in the HNP suppositions?

Unperturbed by the challenge, Marais answers without raising his voice. He sits quietly, even if the underlying tension is unmistakable. In a two-hour interview he changes his sitting position only once.

Only occasionally does he tug at the lapel of his jacket as if to close it in around him in a protective gesture.

Sensitive

No overt emotion is discernible while he speaks.

"I have never had a think-tank with blacks. In South Africa race and colour constitute social distance. No one can argue against that.

"I don't want to draw parallels that may sound inviolable, but I have never had a think-tank with Jews in South Africa just because there is this social distance between us.

"I've had many discussions with English people in South Africa. I have friends amongst them but I can't see that I could have a think-tank with them."

Has he had close contact with black leaders? "No. But we say that when we take over government we will be prepared to have this contact with them.

"And the thing we would discuss would not be how South Africa should be run but how their own countries should be run."

"One of the issues would be the insurmountable problems created by their uncontrolled birthrate."

While we drink tea and eat

excellent boerebessuit, Marais airs his views on other controversial aspects of HNP policy which go down with many voters like a lead Zeppelin.

Such as South Africa becoming a single language state.

"Language divides unity among the whites.

"We are going to try to persuade people that if we are going to become one nation we have to have only one national language, Afrikaans.

"English is an international language. It is going to be useful in international negotiations.

"But there is only one language which could express the soul of this nation and that is Afrikaans."

It is difficult to fathom that this anachronism in our modern South African society reads poetry avidly — "to see how poets handle language and words", loves animals and has a keen interest in trees, especially indigenous species.

It is the quiet, reasoned way in which he talks in private, or the fluent and dramatic way he handles himself in public debate that is persuasive.

His manner brings to mind the concept of ratiocination — the process of logical reasoning per se.

Comments one political analyst: "Marais's calm mode of expression; the consistent notions, the unhurried recital of relevant facts combine to create a response vastly different from what is expected of the fountainhead of the far Right.

"That is, until all the ratiocination is suddenly illuminated by an observation, however casually uttered, which lays bare the awful horror of his thinking".

SAP MANHOURS SPENT AT ROADBLOCKS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 3 Mar 83 p 6

[Text]

THE ASSEMBLY — More than 600 000 manhours were spent at roadblocks in South Africa last year and 71 000 policemen were involved.

This was disclosed by the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, when he replied to the second-reading debate on the Police Amendment Bill.

The official Opposition opposed the second reading. The Bill, which provides for police powers to search — without warrant — any vehicle on any public road in South Africa, was supported in principle by all other parties.

Mr Peter Gastrow (PFP, Durban Central) argued that the unfettered right of police to search vehicles would lead to further powers to search individuals and homes without warrant.

He asked why the Government was not removing all restrictions on search powers for the police.

"Why not let them have carte blanche to move into your house?"

According to his information, said Mr Gastrow, there was no police force in Western Europe with powers such as those provided for in the Bill.

Earlier, Mr Brian Page (NRP, Umhlanga) had accused the PFP of being "soft on security".

Supporting the Bill, Mr Page said the official Opposition

seemed to oppose all legislation aimed at combating terrorism.

The NRP agreed that roadblocks had been "the order of the day" in South Africa for many years. They were an effective way of discouraging the movements of arms and drugs.

Only people who had something to hide would object to having a vehicle searched, said Mr Page. The police were being given an absolute right to search vehicles — not persons. They should have such a right in order to combat terrorism.

Replying to the debate, Mr le Grange said the Bill did not change any principle in the existing law. What was happening was that police powers to search vehicles within 10 km of South Africa's borders were being extended to the rest of the country. The 10 km restriction was being removed.

Mr le Grange said the official opposition was objecting now, but over the years there had been no objections to vehicle searches.

In recent weeks 50 kg of plastic explosives had been found in one search, and at eight places in Natal and the Eastern Transvaal terrorist weapons had been discovered.

Other offences such as drug smuggling and vehicle thefts had also been uncovered.

DET CLAMPS DOWN ON ADMISSION OF BLACKS TO WHITE UNIVERSITIES

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 83 p 3

[Article by Helene Zampetakis]

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training has clamped down on the number of blacks granted ministerial consent to study at "white" universities this year.

Only 782 blacks may study at white universities in 1983 — compared with 1 183 blacks last year.

A DET spokesman said yesterday the number of first-year black students was unlikely to increase this year.

Although several applications were "still trickling through", the closing date for consideration was in January. Yesterday, a batch of applications was sent to the Minister, Mr Danie Steyn, but it was only the "exceptional cases".

The matter of ministerial consent was a "delicate issue" now the Government was drafting proposals for a quota system — which will lay down percentages of blacks allowed to study at white universities, the spokesman said.

The responsibility of accepting or rejecting black students would finally be transferred from the Government to the universities.

Several urban black universities, known collectively as Vista, opened this year in major cities nationwide. Legislation laid down that ministerial consent is only granted when courses of study are not offered at local black universities, he said.

Vista in Soweto only offers courses in the humanities and in education this

year. Another 103 blacks were granted ministerial consent to begin studying medicine at the (Indian) University of Durban-Westville and the (coloured) University of the Western Cape.

The spokesman said the number of students granted ministerial consent did not reflect the total number of black students at white universities. He did not have a breakdown of blacks at "white" universities.

It was impossible to give a figure for the total number of applicants, because the "vast majority" of applications were turned down on academic grounds. Many applicants applied before their matriculation results were released and others were only provisionally accepted.

Last year, 452 first year students were granted ministerial consent to study at the University of the Witwatersrand.

At the University of Cape Town, 168 blacks were granted ministerial consent, 288 at the University of Natal and 135 at Rhodes. There were 263 first year African students at the Natal Medical School, 16 at Potchefstroom University, 16 at the University of the Orange Free State. At the University of Stellenbosch, 10 blacks were granted ministerial consent, and 91 students at the University of Port Elizabeth.

Only 7 blacks were granted ministerial consent to study at Rand Afrikaanse Universiteit — and these were all post-graduate students in accordance with RAU policy.

CSC: 3400/940

BOPHUTHATSWANA TO LEGALIZE BLACK TRADE UNIONS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Mar 83 p 8

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

BOPHUTHATSWANA will strike out in a different direction from its sister "independent" territories of Transkei, Ciskei and Venda when it introduces a new law providing for the recognition of trade unions.

Due to be tabled in the Bophuthatswana National Assembly in May, the law is being drafted under the aegis of Mr Rowan Cronjé, former Rhodesian Minister of Manpower and now Minister of Manpower and Co-ordination in Bophuthatswana.

Legalisation of trade unions in Bophuthatswana under Mr Cronjé's new deal will stand in marked contrast to the hostility adopted towards trade unions in Transkei, Ciskei and Venda, where trade unionism is seen as a form of Western "decadence" or, worse still, as incipient "subversion."

But, Mr Cronjé makes clear, trade unions in Bophuthatswana will function within a tightly controlled structure.

A point repeatedly emphasised by Mr Cronjé is that South African unions will not be allowed to move into Bophuthatswana and organise workers there, irrespective of their general ideological outlook.

Referring to the envisaged Bophuthatswana Industrial Conciliation Act, he says: "Once our legislation is passed no union or association outside our borders will be allowed to operate or function inside Bophuthatswana."

It will allow only Bophuthatswana-based unions to function and thus bar both the Rightwing Mine Workers' Union — which remains a force on mines which straddle the Bophuthatswana-South African border — and South Africa's vigorously growing black-based unions.

Bophuthatswana's Industrial Conciliation Act, which is modelled largely on industrial relations law bequeathed by Mr Ian Smith's Rhodesia to Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe, will forbid all forms of race discrimination, including the obsolete clause in the South African Mines and Works Act which prevents blacks from holding blasting certificates.

Mr Cronjé insists there can be compromise on this question but chooses his words carefully.

"We accept that it is a delicate issue. We will treat it accordingly ... It is something we will have to discuss. But the one thing that our Act will forbid is any form of discrimination."

On the exclusion of South Africa's burgeoning black-based unions Mr Cronjé is again circumspect, but his message is clear.

"Whether people agree or not with Bophuthatswana's independence, fact is that it is an independent country. Just as any independent state will not allow another country's trade unions to interfere, so we won't either."

Though he does not say so specifically, there is another reason for the decision to exclude South Africa's black-

based unions: anxiety that they will introduce "political" objectives and attitudes into Bophuthatswana.

Trade unionism outside Bophuthatswana is pretty complex ... There are certain influences we would rather not accommodate in Bophuthatswana. Conditions under which trade unions will operate in Bophuthatswana differ from most countries in Southern Africa."

Pressed to be more specific, he replies: "The moment I answer that, I antagonise someone ... But conditions in Bophuthatswana allow a trade union to concern itself with its proper function, which is to represent the interests of its members to the best of its ability."

He adds: "There is no reason whatsoever in Bophuthatswana for a trade union to involve itself in political matters — because there is ample scope for people, of whatever political persuasion, to organise themselves into a political party and engage in politics. Our constitution guarantees that."

Mr Cronjé is too skilled a politician to say so outright but the inference is that the situation in South Africa has forced some black unions into the political arena and that their "political" outlook is best kept out of Bophuthatswana.

But whether Bophuthatswana will succeed to seal its border ideologically is doubtful, particularly as several parts of Bophutha-

tswana are adjacent to South African industrial areas.

In these areas thousands of its citizens cross the border every day to work in South African factories and cities, where trade unions are free to organise them and influence their perception of the wider South African political situation.

Mr Cronjé says: "Those who work in South Africa will not be prevented from joining South African unions. I will not try to stop them. It is a South African problem."

Inside Bophuthatswana the pending Industrial Conciliation Act will rest on several underlying principles, the linch-pin of which is that it will create the legal machinery for unions and employer associations to "freely negotiate with as little government interference as possible."

Recognising the importance of unions as part of this bargaining process, the Bophuthatswana Government will encourage their emergence and even provide "experienced people to train them in their rights and responsibilities."

To conclude lawful agreements on behalf of workers, unions, like employer associations, will have to register with the government-established industrial registrar.

But to register they will have to satisfy the registrar that they are representative of the trade within which they function. To this end they will have to submit membership lists of fully paid-up members to the registrar.

If the registrar concludes from these lists that a union is less representative than another claimant to registration, the registered union will be deregistered and official recognition will be conferred on the rival.

From this it follows that

the practice of "closed shop" — where workers in a particular trade or industry are forced to belong to a particular union — will be outlawed. Mr Cronjé describes "closed shop" as inimical to the principle of freedom of choice and association on which, he says, the law will be based.

Bophuthatswana unions will, however, have to fulfil another criterion for registration. They will have to submit audited financial statements to the registrar once a year. If the registrar finds that membership fees are misappropriated the union faces deregistration.

The smooth running of Bophuthatswana's proposed industrial relations system will depend further on two special institutions: an industrial court and an industrial tribunal.

The industrial court will serve as an appeal court in which decisions by the industrial registrar to deregister either unions or employer associations can be challenged.

The industrial tribunal, which will be chaired by a judge or a person of equivalent standing, will settle disputes of interpretation over agreements made between unions and employers where these cannot be resolved through mediation or arbitration.

Mr Cronjé is convinced that the new law provides a sound basis on which to construct healthy industrial relations, though he concedes much will depend on the "human factor".

He says: "We have a mechanism which will effectively eliminate a lockout or strike situation. But in the end, the secret of success in industrial relations is determined by human relations and attitudes."

LORD CARRINGTON'S 'SELL-OUT' OF RHODESIAN WHITES HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] SO LORD CARRY-on-selling-the-White man-down-the-river Carrington is horrified by the excesses in Zimbabwe. He sees what is happening as "evidence of the very severe problems still existing between the Ndebele and Shona peoples." Fighting between them "has always, I suppose, been the potential problem in Zimbabwe. It does seem to have broken out in a sad and serious way." Naturally, Lord Carrington is not going to admit that he sold out the Whites and the moderate Blacks. The British, he says, have no reason to feel guilty. "When you give a country independence and you allow people to make up their own mind about how they want to be governed . . . awful mistakes are made, and it's very sad. "I don't think we have helped to precipitate the situation by giving the country its independence. People have very short memories. Think what was happening 3½ years ago. Thousands of people were being killed every month." Lord C himself seems to have a very short memory. In fact, 21 000 people died in the seven years of the bush war. Thousands a month would have meant a far, far higher death toll. We suppose Lord C finds it necessary to exaggerate the casualties (terrible though the actual figures were) to excuse the atrocities being committed by Mr Mugabe's Fifth Brigade. Lord C cannot escape blame for what is happening. It was he who engineered the Lancaster House

agreement, bluffing Britain and the world that there was nothing to fear, that the constitution would safeguard Parliamentary democracy, and that the rights of the individual were fully protected.

What he did not say — and it was obvious to him and to anyone with any knowledge of Black Africa — was that once a Marxist terrorist took over, there would be no peace, the Lancaster House guarantees would in time be meaningless, and the country would inevitably become a one-party State.

Mr Mugabe is crushing the Ndebele for that very purpose.

The trouble with Lord C is that, like all British Foreign Office "experts" on Africa, he is motivated by the idea that you just have to rid a country of White rule and everything is going to be just fine. It never is, in these circumstances.

It is interesting to note that even the New York Times, which cheered Mr Mugabe's accession to power (and, incidentally, rubs the dirt into South Africa at every turn) is now shaking its head in sorrow over events in Zimbabwe.

It says of Mr Mugabe: "He offered a vision of harmony and power sharing: after guerrilla war and bigoted White rule he would forge a constructive partnership. That dream is now trampled by a Robert Mugabe who drives openly toward a one-party tribal State".

The world, it says, can "only wonder, and mourn".

Meanwhile, Mr Mugabe has the cheek to tell the non-aligned summit meeting in New Delhi that "inside South Africa itself, the racist regime continues relentlessly on its course of

inhumanity and the unrelieved oppression of the mass of the people under its ferocious domination."

To convert his attack on South Africa into Zimbabwean terms, we say:

"Inside Zimbabwe itself, the Marxist regime continues relentlessly on its course of eliminating all opposition, unrelievedly oppressing the Ndebele and using its ferocious Fifth Brigade for its evil purpose".

It's no good expressing your sadness about what is happening, Lord C. It's no good shrugging it all off as the inevitable consequences of independence.

You sold the country out to Mr Mugabe. Unfortunately, it is the people of Zimbabwe, and not you or the British, who have to suffer the tragic consequences.

CSO: 3400/938

LABELLING BLACKS AS 'TERRORISTS' HIT

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Mar 83 p 7

[Article in "Joe's Burg" column: "All Are Equal Before It, Or Is the Law a Ass?"]

[Text]

STRANGE things happen in this world of ours. And with the apartheid circle going on and on, those of us who have been trying to stop the world so we can get off are beginning to doubt whether we will actually get it right.

Not being a politician myself (and I'll tell you why, shortly) I am often amazed at statements by those who profess to be knowledgeable in this direction. Often those statements are laughable, but mostly they are tragic.

Those people who study the workings of man's mind may have the answers, but I certainly don't know why people act the way they do in order to win a bit of sympathy here and there.

We all know that in this country, despite all its weaknesses, people are supposed to be equal before the law. In this one area, at least, there is no discrimination. By this I mean that the accused in any court case — whether they be black, white, or other colour — have to stand before the magistrate in the same

box. Witnesses use the same witness box, whether they are black or white.

Having only been "down there" fleetingly, I do not know whether black and white prisoners are kept together before they take that long walk up to face the court. My guess is that in that direction, there must at least be some difference — as black and white prisoners are not kept together. It's traditional, I suppose. Even if a black person and a white person are both accused of the same crime.

But that's not really the issue. Technically, so to speak, people are equal before the law. And according to the greatest traditions of the judiciary in this country, all people are presumed innocent until they are proven guilty.

In recent years, however, things seem to have changed dramatically. Any ebony-skinned citizen, for instance, who challenges a white person who calls him a kaffir must be a terrorist. A black who tells a traffic officer to speak decently to him, is also a terrorist.

If you are ebony-skinned and you tell your boss that he is underpaying you, you are a communist agitator only trying to make trouble. If you insist you are not, then you must be a terrorist.

It's not difficult to find out why people behave the way they do. They take the cue from those above, those who should know better. Often, senior police tell us that "terrorists" are to appear in court. Or that they have arrested a certain number of terrorists.

This week, we had a variation on the death-in-detention theme. A man who had been arrested by police in the Eastern Transvaal, dies in detention. The commissioner of the police, knowing the kind of flak they could get for this type of death, believes that the best form of defence is attack. So he issues a statement in which he

tells the world that a "trained terrorist" had been found dead in his cell.

Some newspapers in reporting this statement, decided to add "alleged" to the "trained terrorist" bit. As far as we are concerned, the "trained terrorist" bit was something that had to be proved in a court of law. As far as we are concerned, he was being held in connection with charges of having left the country with the purpose of receiving military training (that is, if charges had been formulated already).

But what I found almost unbelievable is that the commissioner went on to "object" to our not calling the detainee a "trained terrorist". Not only that, he also "objected" to our not calling another group "another group of terrorists".

The commissioner himself had stated that eight of those people had been arrested. If justice is to follow its normal course, then we would expect those eight to appear before the courts of law in this country. Until they are found guilty, they cannot possibly be termed "terrorists".

It seems it has become pretty common these

days to call any black person arrested in connection with security charges to be labelled a terrorist. I do not wish to discuss a court case which is still pending, but there obviously has been a conspicuous lack of this same label when arms were allegedly found on a farm and a group of right-wingers arrested in connection with these charges.

I wonder just what the reaction would have been if whites were called terrorists — particularly if they happened to be Afrikaners.

I'm not advocating this be done. I would object in exactly the same way as I do to blacks being called terrorists even before they appear in court. Let's make it legal, shall we? While we were still reeling from this whole business of death in detention, we were hit by a report that Mr Joe Pamensky, South Africa's cricket supremo, said that blacks did not have the ability and aptitude to become good cricket players.

I'm pleased to announce that Mr Pamensky has denied saying this. I'm therefore not going to go on about this subject, which I had put down for column material.

ASSOCOM URGES COMPLETE NEW DEAL FOR BLACK FAMILIES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Mar 83 p 7M

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

Equal schooling opportunities, more freedom in employment, the scrapping of restrictions on joint business ventures, and the dropping of land tenure limitations on freehold title are just some of the new reforms for blacks proposed by the nationwide Chamber of Commerce movement.

Sweeping reforms to offer black families new deals — from the classroom to the executive suite — have been proposed to the Economic Affairs Committee of the President's Council by the nationwide Chamber of Commerce movement.

The proposals have been made in a package of reforms urged on the Government by Assocom in a formal submission on behalf of 20 000 companies with a combined labour force of more than one million workers of all races.

An Assocom delegation led by Mr Harold Wilmot, national president, has asked the President's Council to intervene to secure:

● Equal education opportunities at school by raising the standard of facilities in black classrooms.

MOBILITY

● More freedom for black workers in employment — in mobility, recruitment, job choice, training and amenities.

● Scrapping all restrictions that block business partnerships between black and white entrepreneurs.

● Ending constraints on black workers moving up the management ladder in certain trading areas and on black traders from employing non-blacks.

● Dropping land tenure limitations on freehold title that act as a barrier to black businesses wanting to move into white areas.

● Relaxation of the legal framework that deters black workers from starting small business operations in what is termed the "informal sector".

BUSINESSES

● Abolishing regulations

that limit the size and number of black businesses on trading sites.

The proposals were laid out in a submission that sought support from the President's Council in moves to persuade the Government to curb bureaucratic interference in business as a whole.

Assocom argued that various pieces of current legislation were causing tensions and suspicions that the free market system itself — which wanted full participation by all races — was a stumbling block to both political and economic progress.

Arguments were also advanced that all remnants of price control and rent control should also be scrapped without delay.

In addition, shops should be allowed more flexible trading hours — to the advantage of the trader as well as the consumer.

And keener watch should be kept on state corporations becoming monopolies.

It was suggested that corporations such as Iscor, Escom, Sasol and the SABC should be monitored to ensure a chance of private investment participation when possible.

CSO: 3400/940

ENDING STATE AID TO MINES CALLED 'DISASTROUS'

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 83 p 14

[Article by Brendan Ryan]

[Text]

ANY STEPS to end State Assistance for marginal gold mines would be a national "tragedy", according to Mr D T (Dammy) Watt, chairman of Rand Mines marginal producers ERPM and Durban Deep.

He said in an interview: "It would be a short-sighted view leading to the loss of more than 75 000 unskilled jobs if all the marginal producers were forced to close down.

"When you consider that many of these black miners could be supporting up to five dependants in the homelands then you begin to realise the terrible effect their unemployment would have.

"South Africa's major economic and social problem is finding jobs for unskilled workers. The gold mines provide this employment and the workers who would be put out of jobs through closure of the marginal mines could not be absorbed into any other industry."

The Franzsen Commission, established in 1981 to investigate State Assistance to the gold mines, is due to report in the next few weeks.

Speculation is that the committee may recommend the end of State assistance.

Mr Watt said a study by the Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis at the University of Pretoria for the

Chamber of Mines had shown that the gold mines contributed 17.9% of SA's gross domestic product.

The marginal mines alone accounted for 1.6% of GDP.

"How can any nation think of losing 1.6% of its gross domestic product?" he asked.

The report, produced in 1980 by J A Lombard and J J Stadler, concluded that on 1971 figures a gross value of gold of R1 000-million gave employment to 426 000 people in mining, 118 000 in other domestic undertakings and 40 000 people in providing capital goods for the mining industry.

"State aid is not a subsidy as many people seem to believe," said Mr Watt.

"It is a credit against future tax payment. The mines receiving State aid will pay it back once they have re-established profitable operations through paying tax at a higher rate than normal."

ERPM had been operating for 90 years and had ore resources for at least another 40 to 50 years given a favourable relationship between gold-price growth and inflation.

Mr Watt said the State assistance scheme had a crucial role to play in allowing ERPM to develop to the point where it could resume economic operations.

"ERPM is Boksburg's largest single industry and employer. A combination of State assistance and a contribution of nearly R50-million

from shareholders through the rights issue could keep the mine alive and providing a livelihood for thousands of people in the year 2020."

The mine's yield in 1982 averaged 4.03 g/t which, on estimated working costs of about R60 a ton milled, meant a gold price of R14,89 a gram was required to cover costs.

Assuming capital expenditure at R2 500 000 a month, another R3,11 a gram was required to reach a true break-even point without the need for calling on State aid.

This represented a gold price of R18 a gram, or R18 000 a kg, and was within reach in spite of gold's fall in the past week.

Gold prices of marginally more than R18 000 a kg were achieved early in February. This was immediately after the relaxation of exchange control when the rand depreciated to about US\$0,88 and the gold price remained near \$500 an ounce.

"Despite the recent collapse of the speculative market overseas the so-called gold experts predict a return

to the \$500 an ounce levels in the not too distant future and certainly this year.

"ERPM is an example of a mine where the State assistance scheme is almost certainly going to be vindicated. Without State assistance however it is doubtful whether the mine would still be operating."

ERPM employed 19 000 people. Revenue from gold sales in 1982 was R144 500 000 and the mine received State assistance of R19-million.

Working expenditure in 1982 was R152-million. He said that because it was an old mine ERPM was relatively labour intensive and in 1981 labour costs amounted to R74 129 000, or 56% of working costs of R132 549 000.

This meant the mine could have paid out about R84-million in 1982 in salaries and wages, much of which would have been spent in Boksburg.

Stores and materials in 1981 cost 31% of working costs so the mine could have spent R47-million on them last year, again benefiting the industries of Boksburg and the East Rand.

CSO: 3400/940

FARMERS CALL FOR MASSIVE STATE AID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Mar 83 pp 1, 2

[Articles by Keith Abendroth]

[Text] SOUTH African organised agriculture is to press the State for massive short, medium and long-term measures--to cost astronomic sums--to save a major sector of the country's 70 000 drought and inflation-stricken farmers from total catastrophe.

Recommendations already sent to the Government--formulated at two days of crisis talks of the executive of the SA Agricultural Union--were disclosed yesterday by Mr Jaap Wilkens, president of the union.

He said that if immediate and long-term aid did not become available to agriculture, the consequences--already "perilous"--could become disastrous.

And, he said, the biggest tragedy was that most of the farmers who would be forced off the land were the younger farmers, on their way up, on whom the country would have to depend in the future.

Half-joke

Mr Wilkens said that he himself had half-joked in the past that "anybody who goes farming should have his head read"--but now a half-joke was becoming grim reality.

The general council of the union had already submitted comprehensive recommendations to the highest authority. There were three elements to the proposals:

- Aid must be such that the maximum number of efficient farmers could be kept on the farms;
- These farmers must be helped to continue production;

- Underlying structural problems which contributed to the severity of the crisis must be eliminated to reduce agriculture's susceptibility in the long term.

Packet Deal

Mr Wilkens said that what was generally needed was a "packet" from the State which would consolidate farmers' debts and give him a longer period in which to pay them off at a realistically low interest rate.

"But the harsh reality is that if substantial help is not immediately forthcoming, thousands of

farmers will probably face run".

Extensive figures were quoted by Mr Wilkens to illustrate the plight of the farmer.

Originally, between 1970 and 1973, producers' prices had increased by 43 percent compared with an 18 percent increase in the prices of inputs.

But since 1974 the ratio had declined drastically, with producer prices increasing by 135.8 percent between 1974 and 1982, compared with an input price increase of 229.4 percent.

Over the period up to 1982 producer prices jumped by 303 percent compared with an increase of 387 percent in farming requirements.

Treble

SAAU's Plan to Save Farmers

THE South African Agricultural Union has submitted wide-ranging recommendations to government aimed at saving farmers from being wiped out by drought and inflation.

Immediate measures requested include facilities for farmers to consolidate their debt, with state aid, and with a repayment period of at least 20 years.

Also requested in the consolidation plan is for 100 percent interest subsidy by the State — for the first two years and more favourable Land Bank interest rates.

Recommendations include:

- Investigation into the amendment of the Land Bank Act to allow the bank to accept lower mortgages as first mortgage only,

And now the consumer price in South Africa was increasing at thrice the rate of some of South Africa's trading partners.

The recession had worsened last year and a situation had now been reached in which farmers' earnings last year dropped by R683 411-million to R1 988 383-million from 1981's earnings of R2 671 794-million.

But meanwhile interest payments had jumped by 344 percent from 1979, and in one year alone, between 1981 and 1982, by R3 324 195-million.

Meanwhile estimates for crops this year were shadows of crop averages of previous years — an estimated 4.9-million tons of maize compared with 10.3-million alone, among others.

- Relaxation of the norm stipulating the Land Bank may finance a maximum of 80 percent on the agricultural and live stock value of the land.
- A complete overhaul of the actual financing of the Land Bank, particularly lessening the rigidity on the bank's ability to pass down of the farmer.
- Special provisions to help beginner farmers to enter agriculture.
- Facilities for farmers to compound their 1983 carry over debts with their existing carry-over debts, with redemption spread over 10 years on a declining interest rate.
- An adjustment to the norms of the Agricultural Credit Board, particularly permitting the board to be more accommodating to agricultural co-operatives.

SAAU Calls for Seven Point Indepth Survey

THE SA Agricultural Union has proposed a seven-point indepth survey by the Government, aimed at halting the "continued deterioration" in the economic position of Agriculture.

The future financing, role and policy of the Land Bank and the Agricultural Credit Board for more effective fulfilling of various functions.

Income stabilising measures for individual agricultural producers, including a deferred tax reserve fund and tax measures for production cost insurance through com-

prehensive crop insurance.

Coordination of agricultural research and extension and provision of sufficient funds for this purpose.

The provision of production credit by cooperatives to industries which do not have a single channel marketing scheme.

The influence of high transport costs on agriculture and of the deconcentration of economic activities.

Farmers Up in Arms

SOUTH Africa's angry farmers are stepping up pressure on the Government over allegedly unfair and over-protective treatment of domestic industries.

SA Agricultural Union's Mr Wilkens said farmers were concerned about the matter — but had been assured by the union that it would continue to exert pressure for finality on the effect of the protection of domestic industries.

Such protection, tying farmers down to buying the local product, was often thrusting up the actual operating costs of the farmer.

He said the cost-raising effect of government policy had again been discussed

at the meeting of the union's general council.

Concern was expressed that the investigation by the Bureau for Economic and Political Analysis would take too long to complete — "while damage to the farmer's pocket continues".

But it was pointed out that the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, had given an assurance he would ask for the investigation to be completed sooner.

Meanwhile, said Mr Wilkens, the general council of the union has instructed that an inquiry be started into the composition of the Board of Trade and Industries.

CSO: 3400/938

HORAAU NOT ALLOWED TO VISIT SA FOR WEDDING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 83 p 10

[Article by Tim Clarke]

[Text]

THE South African Government turned down an application by Mr Gerard Horaau, the former leader of the resistance movement in the Seychelles, to return to the Republic last week to attend his niece's marriage.

Mr Horaau, who is now actively campaigning against the government of President Albert Rene in the Seychelles, was deported from South Africa.

He is at present living in London and made a request two weeks ago to be allowed to return to South Africa to attend his niece's wedding at the Church of the Assumption, Westville, near Durban.

The South African Department of Interior refused the application to allow him to come back to the Republic.

Mr Horaau, together with ex-President James Mancham, has been actively trying to topple the government of President Rene in the Seychelles.

Both men were heavily implicated in the attempt

by Colonel Mike Hoare to overthrow the Seychelles Government in November, 1981, in the abortive coup.

Mr Horaau and other members of the Seychelles resistance movement are at present in London actively working against the Rene Government. Mr Horaau was deported from South Africa because of his activities involving the Seychelles resistance movement.

Meanwhile the Citizen has learned that Mr Carl St Ange, one of the biggest property owners in the Seychelles, has left the island and is now living in Britain.

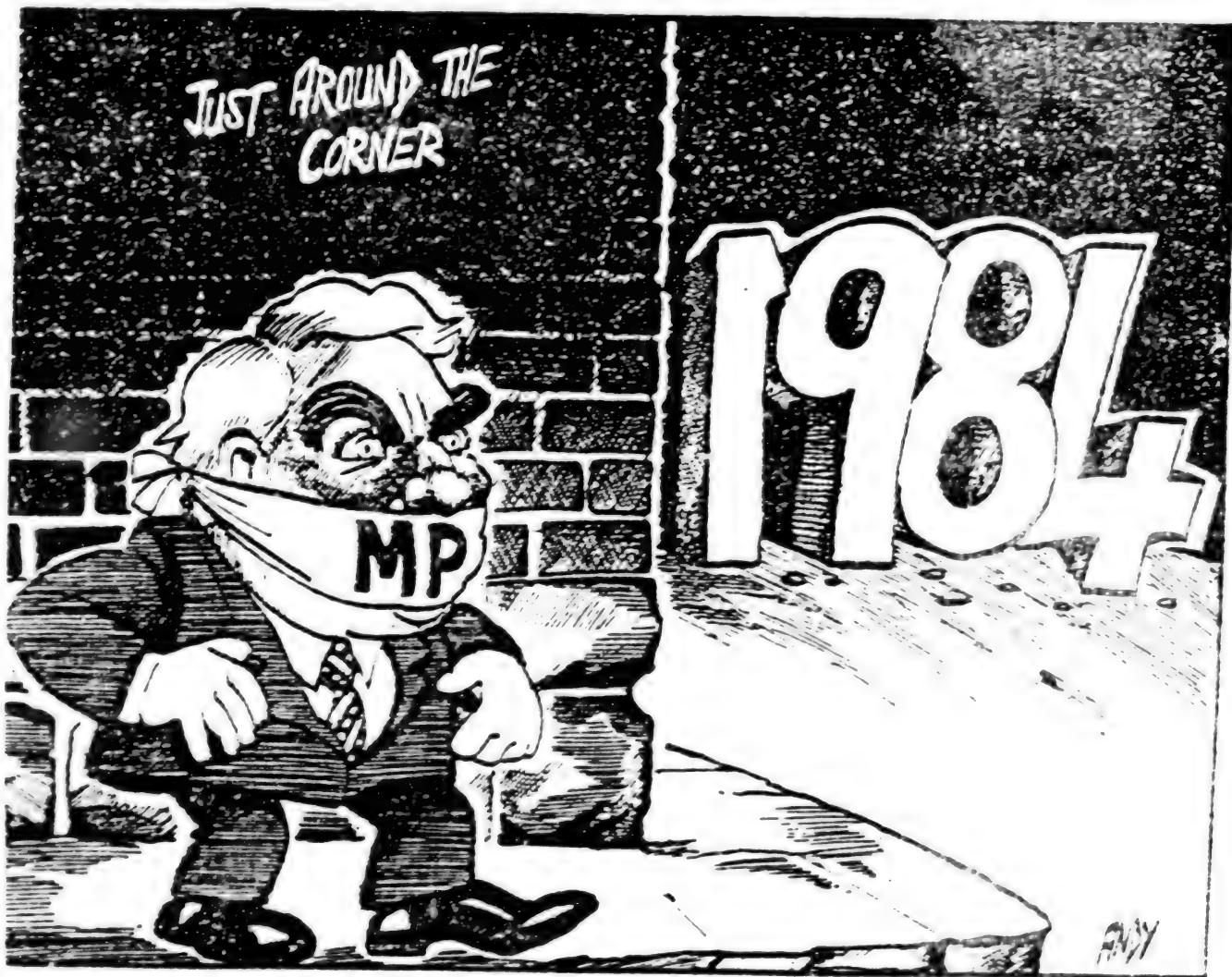
Mr St Ange's daughter, Miriam, was married to a South African who lived at Estcourt, Natal, but subsequently divorced her husband and returned to the Seychelles.

Mr Carl St Ange owned property at La Dique one of the main islands off the mainland of Mahé. He was one of the main supporters of President Rene and took an active part in the coup which toppled Mr Mancham.

CARTOON ILLUSTRATES INCREASING GOVERNMENT CONTROLS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 83 p 8

[Text]



CSO: 3400/940

BLOEMFONTEIN HAS THREE 'BLAST' SCARES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 15

[Article by Jentje Knuppe]

[Text]

FREE STATE Security Police are investigating three incidents involving explosive devices which have either exploded or been detonated in the Bloemfontein area within the past few days.

The most recent incident involves a parcel, later identified as a bomb, which police seized and detonated early yesterday morning after locating it near a cafe on East Burger Street in Bloemfontein.

A spokesman for Security Police said the parcel was detonated at about 1 am after a report was received that a suspicious-looking object was near the premises.

Earlier, at about 8 pm on Sunday night, a thunderflash exploded in a block of flats in Bloem-

fontein's Charles Street. No one was injured and little damage was caused to the building.

First reports said the explosion had been caused by a bomb but police said later it had been a thunderflash — a device used in defence training to simulate explosions and similar to a large firecracker.

It is said to be dangerous only when detonated close to a person.

Police have said there is no connection between this incident and the third which has struck Bloemfontein in the past few days.

On Friday night a bomb exploded on the Johannesburg railway line about 7 km from Bloemfontein, injuring three people slightly.

OSD: 3400/962

GRIQUAS HIT FOR PLAYING STATE'S GAME

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 14 Mar 83 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] THOSE coloured and Indian leaders who have taken the controversial step of participating in the President's Council must know they cannot have their piece of cake and eat it.

The point is made topical by a Griqua leader, Mr Eric le Fleur, who made some colourful remarks on the part Griquas have, and will possibly play in the new constitutional dispensations.

If these leaders feel it is in their interests and the future peace of this country to function within the President's Council, they must be prepared to defend their principles even in combat.

According to reports, Mr le Fleur said if the Government tried to introduce conscription for Griquas there would be "a lot of problems, perhaps even chaos." Mr le Fleur is the president of the Griqua National Council. He was expanding on an interview on startling evidence he gave to the Constitutional Committee of the President's Council.

He said his grandfather, Andrew Abraham Stockenström le Fleur, first predicted the border war and ruled that when this occurred the Griquas and coloureds should leave the fighting to the whites and remain behind to guard the blacks.

This is the most extraordinary thing we have yet come across. It is not exactly clear where Mr le Fleur and his Griqua constituency figures in the present history of the country. While we find it stimulating to read

such fresh perspectives we are confounded by the naivette of such statements. To guard the blacks from what, we would like to know, Mr le Fleur?

Does it mean the Griquas will join the coloureds and Indians to keep an eye on us errant blacks while whites are dying on the border? No Mr le Fleur, you must try harder.

You and those other races, will be something of a minority voice in the white power structure, once you are part of it. It will thus be your duty to defend its policies and its principles, even in armed combat. Mr le Fleur has in his own maverick way come up with a rather significant feature that seems to have escaped people like Mr Jac Rabie.

They must explain to their people, their supporters, that by being in the President's Council means you are in Government, therefore your people are voters and must act like all voters.

By keeping the authentic majority voices out of such structures this Government is simply increasing the divisions amongst the people. We did not even know that there are Griquas who still hold such views about "guarding us." Now we know.

If it gets into action there will be division between those who support the representation amongst the coloureds and Indians (we have very little information about the Griquas unfortunately), and those who do not. Is it really necessary to cut the country up in this irresponsible fashion?

DETERIORATION OF COLOURED EDUCATION IN TRANSVAAL REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 25 Feb 83 p 11

[Article by Carolyn Dempster: "Education: Stopping the Gaps"]

[Text]

White, Indian and army teachers have stepped into Transvaal's coloured education crisis to be the stop-gaps in a disintegrating system.

"Without them we would really be in trouble," the Chief Inspector of Coloured Education, Mr A Feldman said.

The chronic shortage of coloured teachers had led to the recruitment of more than 120 white teachers; about 13 servicemen training at the Witwatersrand Command; and about 10 Indian teachers.

Even so, some senior secondary schools were still short of up to seven teachers in science and languages. At the start of 1983, Chris Jan Botha High principal Mr R Feldman was still scrabbling to find 11 teachers; at Willow Crescent, the principal Mr E H Noble faced a 16 teacher shortage. He managed to fill only nine of the vacancies.

The latest measure to help matric students get professional tuition is a teacher-sharing scheme. The only drawback being that teachers "on loan" can only give lessons at other schools after hours.

A parent said: "It is better than no lessons at all and almost certain failure in those subjects."

The majority of coloured high school teachers are either unqualified or underqualified

for the positions they hold. At least 66.6 percent still earn between R280 and R340 a month despite the introduction of parity down to the B category (matric plus two years teacher training) and the new salary deal of 1981.

Some principals regard the situation as "catastrophic". One Johannesburg head said: "I may be fully staffed but I lack expertise in my staff because about half are under-qualified. Those are teachers who have to cope with classes of 60 or more when they are ill-equipped to cope with half that number.

"Then there is the dilemma all senior school principals face — how to distribute the teachers. Everything is geared towards passing matric, so naturally the Standard 10 students have priority. The Standard 6's and 7's are left with the less qualified teachers."

The teacher loss situation has reached crisis proportions in the Transvaal because of the options commerce and industry offer. Teachers can command three or four times their salary in commerce.

In 1980 the shortage of teachers was ascribed to that exodus but now there is simply none around.

The student boycotts of 1980 and upheavals during 1981 coupled with the shortage crisis

have taken their cumulative toll on the education system. The results are apparent. In 1981 the matric pass rate dropped to an alarming 56 percent and last year it was scarcely better at 67 percent.

A Catch 22 situation has developed to add to the headache. The steady growth of the school population and increase in primary school enrolment, brings the demand for extra accommodation and more schools — but there are not the teachers to staff them.

The result of this was seen at the start of 1982 when Eden Park School in Alberton opened without any teachers and was forced to rely on temporary help from army servicemen.

Mr Feldman with Transvaal Association of Teachers president Mr Stan Jacobs agree this year is better than 1982. The irony being it is almost certainly the recession that is keeping teachers in their posts and driving school-leavers into the profession.

Against a backdrop of such problems, the average teacher also has to cope with the bureaucracy of the Department of Coloured Education, frequent late payment of salaries and is all too often caught between the demands of politically conscious pupils and the demands of the Government.

This was shown in 1981 when a number of teachers who sympathised with pupil boycotters later lost their jobs. Some have never been re-employed.

A large majority of parents, pupils and teachers feel that at the heart of the crisis lies the political inadequacies and inferiorities of a separate education system. Until that is changed the crisis is almost certain to continue.

FEARS GROW THAT MAJOR EDUCATION REPORT MAY BE SHELVED

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 10

[Article by Ivor Wilkins]

[Text]

THERE is serious alarm in political and education circles that the crucial report of the De Lange investigation into South African education is heading the way of many other important investigations — into cold storage.

Ever since the report was published, in 1981, there have been fears that the Government was backing away from some of the implications of its recommendations.

While informed sources say some of the technical recommendations of the report are already being implemented and that the Cabinet committee dealing with the matter is at work, there is concern at the slow progress being made.

And all the indications are that it will be at least a year more before any legislation to reform education will be on Parliament's table.

The investigation, which was conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council under the chairmanship of Professor Peter de Lange, the rector of Rand Afrikaans University, was launched in an atmosphere of crisis.

It was at the height of the coloured schools boycotts which, as in the 1976 Soweto unrest, had once again focused attention on the enormous racial imbalance in South African education.

The situation was regarded

as so urgent at the time that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, set the investigation a daunting 12-month deadline to produce its mammoth 18-volume report.

At the time of the appointment of the investigation, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, also underlined the sense of urgency.

He said the HSRC had been asked to conduct the inquiry, because the normal Presidential Commission of Inquiry, bound as it was by Parliamentary procedures, would be too slow.

Yet, 1984 now seems the earliest possible time for legislation.

One well-placed source said: "It is yet another example of bureaucratic foot-dragging."

Some observers believe massive rightwing resistance to the political implications of the report have made it a political hot potato and an issue more safely relegated to the Government tray marked "pending" or "still under consideration".

Dr Viljoen has told Parliament it is "improbable" that legislation arising from the De Lange report will be introduced this session.

The report was "still under consideration", he said.

Mr Horace van Rensburg, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on education, said this would come as a

"great shock to all educationists in South Africa who were looking forward with keen anticipation to the legislation that the Government would introduce . . .

"In particular, the leaders of the black, coloured and Indian communities, which have long been the victims of inferior educational facilities, were hoping that the legislation referred to would bring early and meaningful improvements."

He warned that further delays in implementing educational reform in South Africa would lead to further dissatisfaction and tension in the educational field.

This was particularly so when one considered the "huge backlogs that have built up over the years in the provision of adequate and satisfactory educational facilities for all the children of our country".

One of the De Lange commissioners, Mr Franklin Sonn, rector of the Peninsula Technikon, also expressed deep disappointment at the Minister's reply.

He said when the investigation was launched, he told the Prime Minister there was deep cynicism about such inquiries because of the Government's bad record of ignoring their recommendations.

He had appealed for the inquiry's recommendations to be taken seriously.

Mr Sonn told the Sunday Times that there were cases where recommendations by the De Lange committee, which did not require legislation, were still being ignored.

One such recommendation was that where white schools were standing empty (this is usually in rural areas as a result of a steady flow to the cities), they should be made available to coloured or black pupils.

"In Oudtshoorn, there are two schools standing empty within walking distance of

the coloured community, but the town clerk apparently refuses to let them use it because the schools are in a white area," he said.

"This is bizarre. It means the coloured schools are having to run double sessions. In temperatures of 40 degrees, schoolchildren are crammed into classes and have to start at midday."

Dr Ken Hartshorne, a leading Transvaal educationist who also served on the De Lange committee, felt the urgency of the report was "clearly not being taken seriously."

"I am dismayed, particularly when one considers that the conditions of crisis out of which the De Lange investigation was born are still there and remain unredressed. In fact, they are in serious danger of getting worse."

Dr Hartshorne said he believed the delay was because the Government felt unable to go ahead on education reform until its political dispensation for whites, coloureds and Indians was functioning.

This squares with what Dr Viljoen said at the time of the Government's white paper on the inquiry. He said the education system had to reflect the constitutional system in which it operated.

But, this raises serious questions and bleak prospects for black education, whose constitutional context lies outside the current exercise. And the future shape of the urban black destiny is, at best, indistinct.

Informed sources say, however, that there is some movement behind the scenes, albeit "disappointingly" slow.

One source said some of the technical recommendations of the committee were already being worked out.

For example, a committee of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and representatives of the private sector was already working on methods of using computers and TV in education.

Also, moves to have all tertiary institutions brought together under one umbrella were far advanced.

The source also said the during the National Education budget debate, announcements relevant to the De Lange report might be forthcoming.

He added that the Cabinet Committee comprising Dr Viljoen, Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs (which handles Indian and coloured education), and Mr Danie Steyn, Minister of Education and Training (black education) had had discussions recently on aspects of the De Lange report.

The report was the result of the most comprehensive scientific study into education ever undertaken in South Africa.

It recommended revolutionised approaches to the management and control of education and completely reversing the current emphasis for academic education over practical and technical training.

Its recommendations also sweep aside many of the ideological idiosyncracies that political rather than educational considerations have introduced in our system.

They aim to overturn forever one of the fundamental tenets of Verwoerdian apartheid — that education for blacks should prepare them for their ordained position in white South Africa, namely hewers of wood and drawers of water.

DROUGHT, HIGH COSTS CAN'T CRIPPLE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 2 Mar 83 p 10

[Text]

THE aircraft industry has been taken by the scruff of the neck and given a good shakeup. Comfortable old orders have changed and paradoxes have appeared.

High costs have led to the virtual end of the private, fun flyer who was a stalwart of the industry.

Those same high costs, aggravated by the current recession, have led to a drop in seats booked on aircraft operated by the national carrier, South African Airways (SAA), and smaller private airlines.

The drought is crippling the agricultural sector of the industry: with no crops to spray the aircraft are grounded, so becoming liabilities, not revenue-earning assets.

Against a dark background such as this one would expect those who sell aircraft to be suffering. Not so.

Commercial firms are more than filling the void left by private fun flyers, and that group hasn't disappeared either. Fun flyers have changed their affection to something cheaper and probably more fun to fly, micro and ultra-light aircraft — and in doing that have virtually founded a new sector of the aircraft industry.

Dave Novic, managing director of Comair, confirmed there has been an increase in the number of corporate buyers of aircraft, with price tags of up to R8-million.

"Because of the increased number of firms now buying their own aircraft, the market is growing," he said.

The seed was slow to germinate, but companies now realise that aircraft are valuable business tools.

"They realise the benefits of being able to write their own schedules, the time in the air need not be wasted — they can have meetings on board — and that aeroplanes today are safe.

"The Cessna Citation, as a case in point, goes through the same certification as a Boeing 747, so is licenced under the same category."

Cor Beek, executive director of the Commercial Aviation Association of Southern Africa, agreed with Novic.

Loath to give figures, he said there was a surprising number of business turboprops and jets on order.

Throughout the world it is being realised that companies without aircraft are finding it difficult to become top companies. This, he said, was borne out by an examination of the top 1 000 companies selected by Fortune Magazine.

"An examination of those companies virtually proves that it is almost impossible today to become a top company without an aircraft and that one of the first decisions of a market-oriented aggressive management of a company is for the company to buy and operate its own aircraft."

Mr Beek said the lifting of taxation on aircraft fuel, of between 9c and 10c/litre on December 24 was good news for the industry.

"It has given a R4-million boost to general aviation and there can be no doubt there are many aircraft flying now that would have been grounded had the Government not made that concession," he said.

"It may have, for example, tempted more people to go in

for sport flying, but I doubt whether it will boost the sales of small aircraft to any significant degree.

"Flying for fun in conventional aircraft is far too expensive for the average man. There are many other costs involved. It is only the wealthy who can afford it and there are already enough small aircraft around to cater for their needs.

"Small aircraft will, of course, still be bought, but they will be bought for business purposes — by small companies that appreciate the need for an aircraft as a business tool and by farmers, particularly in the border areas.

"Private ownership of aircraft, as we knew it, with many owned by people who simply liked to fly, is a thing of the past."

Mr Beek said that the fly for fun types were turning in their masses to micro- and ultra-light aircraft which they could afford to buy and to fly — and in so doing they were creating another dimension of the aircraft industry.

The tax concession on fuel he said, will make a difference between an aeroplane being in the air or in a hangar. This applies particularly to small businesses and farmers.

"It will obviously have a most significant effect on the top end of the industry, where the cost of fuel in the operation of an aircraft is a most significant factor.

"It will also have a beneficial effect on flying schools, clubs and charter companies.

"The man who needs to keep up his hours and improve his skills can, in fact, now fly for 10% longer if he has no

aircraft and has to hire one from a club.

"The effect on air charter companies is that it will decrease their operating costs and enable them to avoid increases in tariffs for some time to come.

"There is serious competition in the air charter industry and anything that makes it possible to reduce costs is most welcome."

Far from being pessimistic about the effects of the current recession on the aircraft industry, Mr Beek is optimistic that "towards the end of this year, business requirements will push up aviation sales and growth substantially."

Although it was a long shot, he said he believed it was possible that, with Hendrik Schoeman, himself a farmer, being Minister of Transport, Government would make loans available to farmers who want to buy and fly their own aircraft, and this would boost the industry.

"In any event, Margo referred to it in his report, which still has to be discussed in Parliament."

Mr Novik said the fortunes of air charter and of small airlines were directly linked to the economy and, to some extent, so are aircraft sales.

"Aircraft are capital assets, so people postpone their decisions to buy them when the economy is down."

He said changes are expected in the private airlines industry in South Africa.

The SAA decision to sell its turbo-props and use only jets meant that it would no longer

be able to operate certain routes and that smaller airlines may be requested to replace SAA on those routes.

There are also certain towns now served by small airlines which may see those services cancelled, unless Government was prepared to subsidise the services.

"South Africa is in a very fortunate position. Government does not have to subsidise small airlines, which is the case in the US when airlines serve small communities.

"South Africa is also very fortunate in the number of small communities served by small airlines — and I believe that many of those communities have neither the population nor the industrial base to warrant that air service, which leads to those who operate the services losing money.

"So those services are going to have to be withdrawn. Another factor that will make it very difficult to maintain those services is aeroplanes such as the DC3s (Dakotas) are being phased out and being replaced with sophisticated, high-capital value planes — and it won't be viable to offer those services with those planes.

"Small, private airlines are having it tough because of the considerable drop in traffic.

"Business is down. People aren't moving around as much, so there is a considerable drop in the traffic, but the picture isn't all black.

"For those who can survive the next two years, the future is very rosy."

Interesting New Trends Emerging

SOUTH AFRICA'S latest official tally of aircraft, due to be published around the end of March, should highlight some interesting trends, particularly in the micro-flight and ultra-light section, which has been growing at the expense of single-engine aircraft.

It is exclusively the fly-for-fun types who utilise these small aircraft.

Another aspect that may be highlighted in the new and as yet unpublished figures is an increase in experimental aircraft. Cor Beek, director of the Commercial Aviation Association of Southern Africa, believes there will be an increase of gyroscopes which, "If we don't see them in the next set of figures, will probably be shown in those published in 1984."

The latest available figures show that on March 31, 1982, there were 2 254 single-engine

piston-driven aeroplanes, 624 twin-engine piston-drive planes and there were still two three-engine piston-driven planes in operation.

In the turbo-prop category, including those operated by SAA, there were 10 single-engine machines, 70 twin-engine machines, 13 four-engine machines, and four survey machines.

There were 36 pure twin-jets, which includes SAA's Boeing 737s, four triple-jets (probably SAA's Boeing 727s) and 14 four-engine jets which no doubt all belonged to SAA.

There were 86 single-engine turbine helicopters, 70 piston-driven, single-engine helicopters and three with two engines.

There were 215 gliders, 21 motorised gliders, 166 home-built aeroplanes including Pitts Specials, 29 home-built helicopters, 96 micro- and ultra-light aircraft, three research aircraft, including an autogyro, and 32 hot air balloons.

Helicopters Now Firmly on Map

THREE factors got helicopters moving in South Africa, says Mr John Nash, chairman of Astra Aircraft Corporation. They were:

- The advent of the turbine engine helicopter;
- Fuel restrictions — executives and salesmen couldn't perform their tasks adequately while restricted to travel at 70 km/h;
- And the management contract.

Mr Nash's company was responsible for putting helicopters on the map in South Africa and he gave an interesting outline of the history of the chopper in the Republic.

"Bell Helicopter said we had been recommended to them because of our good work in the aircraft field and asked if we would like the local franchise.

"The first helicopters didn't sell that well. They were piston-engined and only travelled at 95 mph (around 152km/h). And although a helicopter flies a more direct route, some cars were beating the choppers to destinations.

"However, the turbine-engined helicopter changed everything.

"Because of its speed, chopper sales really took off. And fuel restrictions also helped tremendously. Executives are priceless and the turbine-engined helicopters were able to get these top men everywhere much quicker than cars could. Firms were able to spread their top working force so much better.

"The third factor which pushed up chopper sales was the management contract. Selling an aircraft is difficult enough, but when it comes to a helicopter many clients wonder what this strange beast is we've sold them.

"So we were the first to start the management contract," he explained.

Mr Nash said this meant the client paid for the machine and got "the necessary tax write-off and we handle the rest".

"We guarantee that the helicopter will operate 24 hours a day and we back up our guarantee with service and over R3-million worth of spare parts. We can exchange every component in the helicopter and get the machine back in the air within a day and sometimes within six hours if necessary."

He said there were 164 helicopters in the air at the moment and Astra had about 80% of the market. The next biggest is

Heliquip.

"Incidentally, Astra works with Republic Helicopters — the operational side — while we are the maintenance operation.

"We sold our first helicopter in Mozambique in 1956."

Today, helicopters are used for many purposes including security and power line patrol.

"Helicopter security patrol helped cut down diamond thefts in SWA and paid for helicopter within a month. Our helicopter also helped AECI with its manpower problems. They were sending their top men — executives and top artisans, the whole range of manpower — by car and losing a lot of staff on the dangerous, old Sasolburg Road.

"It is almost unbelievable that in 12 years of flying, helicopters have only had three clear cases of engine-related problems causing a forced landing," Mr Nash pointed out.

Astra also pioneered "Flight For Life" and urged traffic control by helicopters.

"We sold the idea to the traffic department. We also first interested Escom in power line control and pioneered the concept of game culling and capture from the air.

"Choppers are ideal for building construction and are able to carry tons of equipment. They are used with great success for offshore oil exploration and to transport materials to inaccessible places like high mountains spots," he said.

• A recent entrant in the South African helicopter market is D G Wilson Helicopter Sales and Service.

The company is based in Johannesburg and is backed by 19 years' experience in all aspects of rotary wing aviation as well as excellent quotations on all makes and models of helicopters regardless of size, says MD Mr Wilson.

"This enables a businessman to save time and money by not having to visit all the major distributors.

"By first establishing a client's requirements the whole range of helicopters can be assessed accordingly, thus narrowing down the field to one or two types. Helicopters in South African and, particularly, overseas listings are readily available. Other services we offer are training, maintenance, finance and insurance," he said.

Service Continues

THE only air service currently available to the North Western Cape mining areas has been acquired by National Airways Corporation. Previously known as Wing Airways, the service is to remain the same despite the change of name to National Airlines, and new management.

Flight schedules are unchanged and pressurised, turbo-prop commuter aircraft are used. There are

plans to develop and improve the service as the mining industry continues to expand in those areas.

The acquisition of the airline escalated from a simple takeover of the provisionally liquidated Wing Airways, to a tussle over ownership.

Under the new general manager, Terry Winson, it is expected that National Airlines will continue to provide a highly successful service to the remote mining areas.

BRIEFS

SAA DEFICIT--CAPE TOWN--South African Airways ended the 1981/82 financial year with a deficit of nearly R58-million. This is R18-million or 45% more than the operating loss in the previous year. There was also a slight fall-off in the number of passengers carried, compared with 1980/81. The latest annual report of SA Transport Services (SATS), which was tabled in Parliament this week by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, shows that while revenue for the part year increased by 25,68% from R695 191 130 to R 873 749 650, expenditure rose by 26,78% from R734 814 734 to R931 599 140. The increase in expenditure has been put down mainly to higher fuel prices, additional flights, salary increases, increased maintenance and overhaul costs and component replacement. SAA's greatly-increased deficit was part of an overall international airline loss last year that has been estimated at nearly R3 000 000-million. The annual report, the last presented by Dr J G H Loubser, who retired as general manager of SATS at the end of last month, ascribes a drop of 0,68% in passengers--from 4 003 955 in 1980/81 to 3 976 559 in 1981/82--mainly to the high rate of inflation. There was however an increase in cargo and mail carried--cargo by nearly 10% and mail by 1,5%. There was however an increase in cargo and mail carried--cargo by nearly 10% and mail by 1,5%. SAA took delivery of nine Boeing 737-244 airliners and one Airbus A300 in 1981/82, and had another four Boeing 737's, two Airbuses and two Boeing 747 SUD's (stretched upper deck) on order. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 26 Feb 83 p 2]

WHOLESALE LOSSES--WHOLESALE trade sales showed negative real growth in 1982. The rise in sales failed to outstrip the increase in the wholesale price index. Actual value of sales, including diamonds, rose by 10,6% to R40 411-million from 1981's near R36 533-million. Sales, excluding diamonds, were up by 11,2% to R39 557-million from R35 568-million. The increase in the wholesale price index for the whole of 1982 was 14,15%. Sales, including diamonds, peaked in November last year at R3 747-million and are estimated at R3 102 million for January this year. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 15]

SOWETO HOME IMPROVEMENTS--SOWETO residents will spend well over R31-million this year in home improvement, and this figure is likely to rocket to "unimaginable heights" within this decade, say suppliers of building materials. "Potential expenditure on home improvement in Soweto is so huge that it defies quantification," says Toncoro marketing manager Keith Nurcombe. "More than

R2,6-million is being pumped monthly into home additions and improvements. Black earning power will surpass that of whites by the turn of the century, when the black population will number 30-million compared with a white population of 5-million." Toncoro points out that, while the Government is faced with the daunting and unachievable task of providing 1 500 homes a day for blacks nationwide simply to keep pace with the current demand, blacks themselves have become keen to improve their social standing by upgrading their dwellings. "Social mobility is an emerging factor among Soweto blacks and homeowners are increasing the size of their accommodation so that they can take in paying boarders. Once they have recouped and added to their savings, they move house to a better part of Soweto." Urban Foundation figures show that 75% of additions undertaken by blacks are for additional bedrooms. Toncoro's research reveals that, of 2 600 urban blacks canvassed, the priority lay in an extra bedroom, followed by a bathroom and an enlarged kitchen. Corobrick's interest in concentrating initially on home additions stems from the fact that insufficient land is available for new houses coupled with the tremendous pressures from Sowetans for additional dwelling space. "Last year only 832 new houses were built for families of five but, in fact, up to 10 people are moved in," says Mr Nurcombe. Electrification is an additional factor spurring on the home-improvement sector. "Communal rooms are no longer acceptable, as people want a separate room in which to study or entertain--and electrification is bringing with it a new standard in housing needs." [Text] [Johannseburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES in English 27 Feb 83 p 14]

MIS TAKES OVER FOUNDRY--ONE of the country's largest specialist foundries has been acquired for R5-million by the R20-million-a-year Mill & Industrial Services (MIS) group, manufacturers and suppliers of alloyed castings and pollution control products. The acquisition of the Alberton foundry, previously owned by Rexnord of the US and operating as Nordberg Manufacturing, represents a vertical integration for MIS's specialist alloy division, Mitak. "By bringing this foundry under our own roof we will be able to increase production, particularly of our high-chrome, abrasion-resistant alloys," Alex Anderson, MIS chairman, told Business Times. "We will also be able to effect quicker deliveries, develop new products, meet customers' requirements more effectively and achieve a faster rate of import replacement." Mitak is one of two operating divisions in MIS, the other being the air-handling and dust-control equipment division, where the company last year took over its main rival, Colt International, and integrated it into its operation. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES-BUSINESS TIMES In English 27 Feb 83 p 3]

ILLEGAL TRIBAL LAND DEALS--CORRUPT headmen have "sold" plots to more than 2 000 illegal squatters in Bophuthatswana, the Rand Daily Mail was told yesterday. At a special meeting with the Mail, chaired by Chief Edward Lebone Molotlegi, at Phokeng, headquarters of the Bafokeng tribe, yesterday members of regional council said the matter had been referred to the Bophuthatswana Government. The meeting was called to explain why tribal police raided villagers in Luka, Kanana, Buampya and Lefaragatla--the settlements in and around the platinum mines in the Bafokeng area in the Rustenburg district. Inhabitants complained to the Mail in a recent report that they were harassed by the tribal police. They said non-Tswanas, usually wives visiting their Xhosa and Sotho husbands who worked on local mines, were often arrested and

taken to the tribal court at Phokeng. They also said they often bribed the tribal police to avoid having to appear before the court and pay fines of R30 for lodgers and R100 for housing other families without permission. The regional council members told the Mail the villages were raided to stop illegal squatters continuing to live in the area without permission. Often, the Mail was told, the illegals continued to live in the area even after paying tribal court fines because there was no way of forcing them to leave. They said the problem of illegal squatters dated back to 1938 and that there were about 2 000 women who were known to be resident in villages in the area without authority today. The squatter problem was complicated by the fact that corrupt headmen had sold land to some people to build homes for their families "when they knew that not even Chief Molotlegi himself has any right to sell land to anybody. The land belongs to the tribe alone. There are more than 2 000 families who have produced documentary proof that they have bought land from headmen. These cases have been handed over to the Bophuthatswana Government to deal with. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 4 Mar 83 p 3]

ILLITERACY RATE--SOUTH AFRICA has six million illiterate adults, a Human Sciences Research Council report has found. Many more were not sufficiently literate to be trained in skilled work. The promotion of adult literacy training demanded urgent attention, said the report. The literacy rate in the Third World in 1980 was about 30%. Compared to this, South Africa had a relatively high rate of literacy--between 50% and 60% for black adults and higher for other population groups, it said. From 1950 to 1980 world literacy grew by 15%, and from 1946 to 1970 literacy among blacks in South Africa grew by 24%. However, the level of literacy in South Africa was low for an industrialised country--inhibiting the development needed to support a rapidly growing population when production processes were depending increasingly on complex technology. The report estimates there are about six million adults in South Africa, including the national states and independent republics, who have not received enough education to be called literate. About 50% of "economically active black adults" in white areas fell into this category--and adult literacy is generally given a low priority in South Africa. One of the most serious problems is that industrial workers are often too exhausted to learn after a day's work. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 83 p 3]

OIL DRILLING--SOEKOR has recommenced tests off the coast near Mossel Bay which were halted in December when a blow-out preventive stack fell into the sea from a drilling rig, a Soekor spokesman said yesterday. A replacement stack arrived at the end of February and tests on the well restarted at the beginning of March, Mr M Leibbrandt, Soekor's liaison officer, said. The rig, the Sedco K, went into Mossel Bay for an inspection while waiting for the replacement stack, which was shipped from Britain after all attempts to lift the previous one from the seabed failed. Mr Leibbrandt said tests on the well had been continuing since the beginning of March [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 9]

RADIO CONTROL GOES COUNTRYWIDE--CAPE TOWN--The South African Railway Police special crime fighting unit Radio Control became operational on a countrywide basis yesterday, it was announced in Cape Town. The unit is already

operational in Johannesburg and Pretoria and is intended to complement existing crime fighting services. It will provide improved safety for travellers. It will be available round the clock, equipped with blue police lights and radios. It can be summoned to the assistance of other Railway Police services. Travellers are urged to report crimes against them or witnessed by them as quickly as possible to Railway policemen, offices or radio control centres. Radio Control telephone numbers will be displayed at stations and on trains. The numbers are: Johannesburg 713-5511, Pretoria 294-3003, Cape Town 218-2171, Bloemfontein 8-5533, Durban 310-2411, Port Elizabeth 520-2213, East London 44-3013, Kimberley 288-3134, Windhoek 294-2547. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 8]

SECRET MEETING EXPOSED--A SECRET meeting to which only selected people have been invited is to be held in Lenasia next week and will be addressed by Mr Chris Huenis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, to explain the Government's proposed constitutional guidelines. The meeting will be held at the Lenasia Civic Centre on March 24 at 7.30pm and will also be addressed by Mr Amichand Rajbansi, executive chairman of the South African Indian Council. (SAIC). Invitations have, according to reliable sources, been sent mostly to civil servants and a copy of the invitation in The SOWETAN's possession indicates that guests have until today to respond to the invitation. It is also indicated in the invitation that guests should "present this invitation at the door for introduction purposes." And questions to the two speakers will be allowed only if they are in writing. Since the Labour Party (LP) led by the Rev Allan Hendrickse accepted the Government's constitutional proposals, meetings at which the LP tried to explain its acceptance of the proposals have been chaotic and sometimes marred by violence. The proposals have been rejected by the majority of coloureds and Indians and by blacks who have been excluded from the new constitutional dispensation. A spokesman for the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo) said Mr Huenis and "arch-collaborator" Mr Rajbansi were trying to force down the throats of black people, what had already been rejected. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 15 Mar 83 p 2]

CP CONTROLS PIETERSBURG--THE Pietersburg Town Council is now controlled by the Conservative Party. A council spokesman said yesterday that five members of the nine-strong council had changed affiliation to the CP from the National Party some months ago and were all elected to office-bearing posts at the council's last meeting on Friday. The CP members have now taken over the position of Mayor and Deputy Mayor, and have won all three seats on the council's management committee. "It came as no surprise," said the spokesman. "We all knew some time ago that the majority of council members belonged to the Conservative Party. Their control is now merely official. The new Mayor of the town, MR Mars de Klerk, would not comment last night on the council's structure. The chairman of the NP in the province and immediate past Mayor, Mr L Snyman, could not be reached for his comment on the takeover. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 2]

PFP SCORES IN WALVIS BAY--WINDHOEK--In a municipal bylection at Walvis Bay this week, reportedly contested on party political lines, the National Party lost two of the four wards fought to the Progressive Federal Party while the Conservative Party main a gain in another. The results of the election, held

on Wednesday, were: Ward 2--N N Dreyer 99, D G Paton 91; Ward 4--R N Bramwell 174, S Terblanche 85; Ward 7--A B Louw 143, F J Troost 91; Ward 9--J N Blaauw 140, E P van Rooyen 110. Candidates in the remaining 11 wards were returned unopposed. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 14 Mar 83 p 10]

BOWEN RESIGNS SEAT--A Progressive Federal Party member of the Randburg Town Council, Mr Pat Bowen, has resigned his seat after moving to a new home outside the Randburg area. The announcement was made yesterday by Mr Douglas Gibson, MPC and chairman of the Southern Transvaal region of the PFP and the Randburg PFP. Mr Gibson said in a statement that the PFP expected to nominate a candidate for the vacant seat of Windsors East (Ward 3) by the end of this week. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Mar 83 p 3]

SA-GERMAN TRADE--GERMAN trade with South Africa in 1982 showed an increase by the South African German chamber of Trade & Industry. Exports to South Africa increased by 5,6% to R2 785-million and imports by 2,5% to R1 397-million. Electro-technical equipment and motor vehicle components make up almost 50% of all German exports to South Africa. In 1982, South Africa imported nearly R1 000-million worth of motor vehicle components, a 15,6% increase over 1981 and R370-million worth of electro-technical equipment, an increase of 30,8%. South Africa's exports to Germany were hit by a sharp reduction for Kruger Rands, down 43,1% to R140-million. But South Africa achieved promising export increases in vegetable food-stuffs, up 13,2% to R251-million; fruit and citrus up 24,5% to R94-million; coal up 32,2% to R137-million; ferro-alloys up 209,4% to R78,6-million; and copper up 31,4% to R128-million. The spokesman for the SA-German Chamber of Trade and Industry noted that while the trade figures were "very positive" in rand terms, the fluctuation of the exchange rate with the DM at the end of 1981 compared with the end of 1982 reflected a minimal decline in exports and imports in Deutschmark terms. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Mar 83 p 18]

SOWETO COUNCIL RESIGNATION--THE Sofasonke Party has prepared circulars to be distributed among members of the Soweto Council calling for their resignation. According to Mr Ambition Brown, a member of the Sofasonke, the circulars will be distributed this week whereby councillors will be asked to attach their signatures, binding them to resign. The move follows a shack meeting which was held last weekend in which a motion spearheaded by Mr Ephraim Tshabalala called for the disbandment of the Soweto Council and the resignation of councillors. The Sofasonke Party indicated that they wished to see the Soweto Council stop functioning until the Minister of Co-operation and Development had granted the township local authority powers. Mr Tshabalala, a councillor himself, supported the move during the meeting which was attended by representatives throughout the Reef. Mr Brown said their contention follows a Supreme Court order in which the court had ruled that the council had no right to demolish shacks in Soweto. Mr Brown indicated that the Sofasonke Party might seek an interdict with the Supreme Court to stop the Soweto Council from functioning. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Mar 83 p 9]

TEMPORARY REPRIEVE FOR DUDUZA--THE East Rand Administration Board has stopped its plans to demolish about 300 back-yard tin-shacks in Duduza township near Nigel--at least for now. Some weeks ago, the board issued a directive to the

more than 3 000 registered tenants, threatening them with the cancellation of their residential permits if tin-shacks were found in their yards. But the local community council said they were not party to the threats and blamed board officials for issuing the directive. Mr F E Marx, chief director of the board, told The SOWETAN he was unaware of such threats. A source within Erab said the board had temporarily halted its plans to demolish about 300 shacks in the township, pending investigations whether the shack dwellers qualified to be in the township or not. Mr Kebane Moloi, deputy chairman of the council said that his council had asked the area director of Erab in Nigel to intervene until the matter was fully discussed by its council and board officials before the end of the month. He also blamed the board for the mushrooming of shacks in the area because there were not enough houses. Residents condemned the board for destroying backyard shacks without providing alternative accommodation. Residents have called on the board to allow the families to erect these structures as temporary accommodation. Until such time the board could provide them with proper housing. Meanwhile close to 2 000 shacks have been demolished in Katlehong township near Germiston by Erab and more than 50 in Soweto's Orlando East by Wrab. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Mar 83 p 9]

SOWETO HOMES--THE "For Sale" sign will go up next month for more than 40 000 houses in Soweto--the first in the Government's recently announced scheme of selling houses at discounts of up to 40 percent. This was disclosed yesterday by Mr Alec Rabie, director of community affairs of the West Rand Administration Board, who added that a further 40 000 houses would be surveyed within the next three months. He said the R4,5-million survey of Soweto's 105 000 stands was expected to be completed by June. "Some 30 000 stands are in the process of being registered as ready for sale under the 99-year leasehold or the 30-year home ownership schemes," Mr Rabie said. The availability of stands for leasing was in line with the recent announcement by the Government that 500 000 State-owned houses would soon be sold to tenants, he added. The houses would be sold at discounts of up to 40 percent. Mr Rabie said that after completion of the survey, co-ordination would start within the Department of Co-operation and Development to "expedite the selling of the houses". Already 17 000 houses valued at about R17-million have been sold under home ownership schemes in Soweto. Wrab officials at New Canada estimated that an average of 60 houses were being sold to tenants in the townships every month. But, Mr Rabie added, not all the houses in Soweto would be sold. "Train" houses in Klipspruit and Meadowlands and the "elephant" houses in White City and Orlando West would not be sold. "These houses have no sectional title, that is, there are more than one family in one unit," he said. Last year the mass survey became a centre of controversy when the Diepmeadow Council rejected it, saying money spent on the project could have been used for building houses. But the council was over-ruled by Wrab. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Mar 83 p 1]

THA ASSURES ZAMBIAN BUSINESSMEN OF GOOD SERVICE

Bakilana's Statement

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 83 p 3

[Excerpt] THE Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) has assured Zambian business community that the Dar es Salaam Port had the capacity to handle more of their import and export cargo.

THA General Manager, Peter Bakilana told a six-man delegation representing various Zambian enterprises on Wednesday that there was marked improvement at the port, adding that, "cargo delays" and "cargo pile-up" at the port were past history.

Ndugu Bakilana said as of February 22 this year, there were only 2,303 tonnes of Zambian general cargo as compared to 12,623 tonnes in March 1979 or 21,928 tonnes in August 1978. He said out of the 2,303 tonnes, 1,429 tonnes were documented and 874 tonnes were undocumented.

He attributed the success to increased efforts by the workers, fewer ships discharging at the port as well as systematic tallying of goods on arrival.

He, however, admitted that undocumented goods were still being received and some of the cargo has been lying at the port since 1975.

Ndugu Bakilana said up to last month, Zambia owed over 60 million/- of unpaid port charges, out of which 20 million/- were storage charges.

Zambians Promise More Cargo

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] LEADING Zambian exporters and importers yesterday pledged to route their cargo through the port of Dar es Salaam provided the port operations and the transportation systems between the port and destinations in Zambia were improved, Shihata reported.

Responding to a paper presented by the Tanzania Harbours Authority (THA) during consultations between the visiting businessmen and Dar es Salaam-based

firms handling Zambian cargo, the head of Zambian six-man delegation, Ndugu Francis Mphepo, said the improvement of such services were vital for Zambia's trade.

He said the reduction of theft cases at the Dar es Salaam port had encouraged them to continue using the port for the transit of their cargo, but added that the theft reduction measure would be meaningless without the improvement of transportation services between the two countries.

Ndugu Mphepo, who is Chairman of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, appealed for more co-ordination between various bodies involved in the operations of the port and the Zambia cargo haulage, particularly with imports, to ensure smooth operations.

He said the Dar es Salaam Port, which handled cargo for Tanzania, Zambia, Zaire, Burundi, and Rwanda could do well if transportation outlets for clearing goods worked efficiently.

CSO: 3400/967

TFC ASKS TRC TO PROVIDE TARPAULINS TO SEAL PHOSPHATE CAR DOORS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 25 Feb 83 p 3

[Text] THE Tanga-based Tanzania Fertiliser Company (TFC) has requested the Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) to make available enough tarpaulins to seal doors on wagons ferrying phosphates from Arusha to Tanga.

The TFC General Manager Dr. J. Goebel told the Daily News in a telephone interview from Tanga yesterday that the wagons modified for carrying the phosphates were not yet suitable.

He said phosphate was fine and flows like water, and the wagons which were not made specially for its transportation ought to be tightly sealed to avoid the material running down while being transported.

The General Manager said they had had a follow up meeting with TRC officials last Wednesday when they requested on the availability of sufficient tarpaulins.

TRC has made available 40 wagons and 36 out of these have been modified for transportation of phosphate.

Production was suspended at TFC last October due to lack of raw materials, but has resumed since earlier this month following the arrival of 15,500 tons of rock phosphate imported from Jordan.

The rock phosphate paid for through a 4.7m/- Norwegian government grant would last for three months before the company starts using locally produced phosphate from Minjingu mines in Arusha region.

The General Manager said there was a stockpile of 11,000 tons of different fertilisers at the factory.

CSO: 3400/967

ALGERIA AGREES TO EXCHANGE TECHNICAL PERSONNEL ON HOME AFFAIRS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA and Algeria have agreed to exchange technical personnel on home affairs matters to strengthen bilateral relations between the two countries.

This was said in Dar es Salaam yesterday by the Deputy Minister for Home Affairs, Ndugu Hammad Rashid Mohamed, on his return from Algiers, Algeria, where he represented Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) at a week long session of the National Council of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Parliament in-Exile.

At the end of the Council session, Ndugu Mohamed paid a one-day official visit to Algeria and held talks with the Algerian home affairs Minister, Ndugu Hadji Yala. Ndugu Mohammed said he was impressed by Algeria's Home Affairs Ministry decentralisation system which he said accelerated execution of

duties.

He said, however, that further exploration would have to be made before exact areas of exchange and co-operation were established.

Ndugu Mohamed said under the proposal, Tanzanian Home Affairs officials would go to Algeria to study the Ministry's set-up and their Algerian counterparts would come to Tanzania for the same purpose.

On the PLO National Council, Ndugu Mohamed commended the Organisation for successfully holding the session in a foreign state, an act which he said showed the PLO's commitment to the liberation of Palestine.

He said the PLO's achievements posed as a threat to imperialist powers and neo-colonialists who constantly worked against the Organisation's aim.

CSO: 3400/967

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CROP AUTHORITIES, NEW COOPERATIVES NOTED

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 83 p 3

[Article by Hamidu Bisanga]

[Text]

CROP authorities will in future handle only the export of cash crops while the new co-operative societies will be responsible for buying crops from the peasants.

Speaking at the on-going seminar on the relationship between crop authorities and forthcoming co-operative societies, at the Police College here, the Minister for Agriculture, Professor John Machunda, said primary co-operative societies would be buying crops from the peasants while the crop authorities would be getting their export crops from them.

He said the National Milling Corporation (NMC) hitherto the sole agent for food crops, would now be buying crops for storage into the National Grain Reserve.

Ndugu Machunda said the societies would also be required to ensure that there was enough food in their areas. "Where an area needed more food, then the respective co-operative could buy it from another", the Minister said.

On processing industries some of which are under crop authorities, companies and some in the hands of liquidators, the Minister said the Government was still looking on the possibility of either handing them over to

the societies or leave them with the authorities. But priority would be given to areas where the industries were going to benefit peasants.

However, he said, co-operatives would have the right to enter into contracts for supplying crops to processing industries directly to boost their economic positions.

Since the crop authorities will have their activities trimmed, they will have to reduce some of their employees, the Minister said adding that the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare had been directed to draw up a special programme that would absorb such people.

On problems affecting the crop authorities, Ndugu Machunda said about 80 per cent of their operational costs were on transport.

While the prices of crops did not take into consideration this fact, the crop authorities found themselves in positions where they could not meet fully their operational costs.

He cautioned that the new co-operatives should be aware of this fact and should find ways of reducing such costs.

BRU INVENTS NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR MAKING CHEAP ROOFING MATERIALS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Building Research Unit (BRU) in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development has invented new technology of making cheap roofing materials by using sisal fibres and other locally available raw materials.

The roofing materials, known as "sisal reinforce concrete roofing sheets" are made of cement, sisal and sand.

BRU Director Anthony Mtui said in an interview with *Shihata* in Dar es Salaam yesterday that this was a result of five-year research work during which it was found that sisal fibres could be used to bind other materials in the manufacturing of leakproof thatching material.

Ndugu Mtui said during the period four houses using the newly invented concrete sisal roofing sheets were built and responded positively.

He said the first house was built in 1978 in Morogoro, the second in 1980 in Dodoma, the third in Dar es Salaam the same year while the fourth house, built in 1981/82, was a classroom and a storeroom at Kabuku Ndani Primary School in Handeni District, Tanga Region.

"Improvements were being made when each house was built till we came to a satisfactory result", the BRU Director said.

The house in Dodoma was handed over to the Capital

Development Authority and was now being used by the Authority as a model in producing the sisal sheets, he said.

He said next August, a Swedish firm — Natural Fibre Company (NFC) — and the Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO) would build a factory in Tanga to produce sisal sheets.

The Director said the Swedish firm started the project after it was approached by BRU to conduct a research on how to make sisal sheets mechanically.

"The firm came with encouraging results only last week after three years of research", he said.

He said after the commissioning of the Tanga factory, "we intend to establish similar factories in every district on the Mainland to accelerate utilisation of the sisal sheets."

Ndugu Mtui disclosed also that the National Development Corporation (NDC) had already expressed willingness to build similar factories in Dar es Salaam, using components from the Mangula Mechanical and Machine Tools Company and the Moshi Mechanical Tools company. The factories would later be handed over to SIDO, he added.

The Director said the factories would have the capacity of producing 300 square metres of sheet a day, an amount equivalent to roofing

two houses.

He said the sisal concrete sheets could also be produced manually by the villagers provided they were given technical know-how including the provision of a "mould" — a platform on which to twist the sheets.

Ndugu Mtui, however, said they were still working out the costs of using sisal sheets in comparison with other roofing materials like corrugated iron sheets and asbestos.

CSO: 3400/967

NEW UK FOUNDRY TO TRIPLE TRC SPARE PART PRODUCTION CAPACITY

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 83 p 3

[Text]

THE Tanzania Railways Corporation (TRC) yesterday received from Britain a new foundry plant which will almost treble its spare part making capacity.

The plant built at a cost of some 7 million/£, is situated behind the Dar es Salaam Railway terminal.

At the handover ceremony, the First Secretary in the British High Commission, Mr G. Williams said his country would provide further assistance to TRC in terms of advisory services and staff training.

He said TRC was one of the major recipients of his country's aid.

The plant (foundry and reconditioning) part of which was commissioned yesterday, would increase output and solve several problems of spare parts. The unit commissioned yesterday was that of non-ferrous which moulds

brake blocks for wagons and engines.

Other units at the plant to be commissioned any time this year include coal moulding and ferrous machine. Before commissioning of the unit only 300 brake blocks were produced manually a day against a demand of 1,000.

Thanking the British government, TRC Assistant Chief Mechanical Engineer (Works), Ndugu Michael Kabipe said the unit would boost output by almost three times.

The foundry equipment is supplied by a British firm — Foundry Equipment International and the handling to TRC was done by Crown Agents, also of Britain.

Before the breakdown of the East African Community, TRC used to get most of its items from East African Railways (EAR) workshops in Nairobi, Kenya.

CSO: 3400/967

DMO ISSUES BOOKLET TO INFORM LEADERS, PUBLIC ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 21 Feb 83 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has issued a 41-page booklet to enlighten Party and government leaders and the public on the Acts re-establishing local governments in the country, Shihata reported.

Copies of the booklet titled "Local Governments as Consolidation Instruments of the Decentralisation Policy in Tanzania" (Serikali za Mitaa Kama Vyombo vya Kuimarisha Madaraka Mikoani Tanzania) were on Saturday distributed to regional development directors at the Moshi Co-operative College, during a one-day meeting on the re-establishment of local governments.

In introductory remarks, the Prime Minister, Ndugu Cleopa Msuya, called on Party and government leaders to be fully conversant with the booklet's elaboration on the Acts so as to facilitate smooth re-establishment of the local governments.

He said although the booklet was not a substitute for the Acts, it was an important and brief interpretation of the Act.

Reading and understanding the Acts were vital both for those who would contest for elections to various leadership posts in the local governments and those charged with implementation of responsibilities, he said.

The booklet gives background to the re-establishment of local governments in the country, ten years after they were dissolved in 1972 when a decentralisation policy was adopted. It says local governments have been re-established because some essential services had deteriorated over the last 10 years.

It states that although a number of achievements were registered economically and educationally under the decentralisation policy, some vital services to the people deteriorated, necessitating re-establishment of local governments.

The booklet states that the Government believed that local governments were its vital link to the people and instrumental in the socio-economic development of the country because people in their localities would work hard to shoulder half or more of the running and development costs of the governments.

CAT MANAGER NOTES THIS SEASON'S COFFEE EARNINGS

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

TANZANIA has earned 332,636,725/40 from export of some 170,236 bags of coffee during this season, the Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) said yesterday.

In a telephone interview from Moshi, CAT General Manager J.K. Mhella said the Authority expected to export an additional 197,505 bags by the end of this season next month. He did not give the value of the consignment.

CAT had projected production and purchase of 53,400 tonnes of clean coffee this season which, Ndugu Mhella said, might be reached. Actual purchase to the end of December was 34,062 tonnes, he said.

He said the bulk of the coffee was sold to the quota system European Economic Community (EEC) markets, while the remainder went to Algeria, the only non-quota market.

The coffee came from all the coffee growing zones in the country. These are the Northern Zone which has Tanga, Morogoro and Kilimanjaro regions and the Western Zone which includes Kagera, Mara, Mwanza and

Kigoma.

Others are the Southern Zone for Mbeya, Rukwa and Iringa and Arusha and Iringa regions which have been given sub-zone status.

By September last year, Tanzania had earned 1.327 billion shillings, the General Manager explained.

Asked why there was a substantial production difference between the 1981/82 season (983,651 bags) and the 1982/83 season (170,236), Ndugu Mhella said this was because of the behaviour of the coffee trees.

"It is a natural behaviour of coffee trees. You get more this year and less the next year," he said.

Ndugu Mhella said claims by some people in the country that peasants were uprooting trees in favour of quick cash generating food crops were groundless.

"What is happening is that the peasants are now pruning some trees which are now too old. This will give way to young trees. In the process, it is naturally logical to plant food crops in between coffee trees", he said.

BRIEFS

CUBAN COOPERATION CONSOLIDATION--TANZANIA and Cuba have expressed a desire to consolidate the existing cooperation between Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) and the Communist Party of Cuba (CPC), Shihata has reported. The two sides also agreed to renew a two-year cooperation agreement between CCM and CPC which expires next month. This follows a brief meeting held at the CCM Sub Headquarters in Dar es Salaam yesterday between the CCM Secretary General, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa and the outgoing Cuban Ambassador to Tanzania, Ndugu Oscar Fernandez Padilla. Ndugu Kawawa told the ambassador that CCM would review the programme and look into the possibility of including some areas of cooperation between the two parties. [Text] [Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 19 Feb 83 p 1]

CSO: 3400/967

INFORMATIONAL, CULTURAL INVASION DESCRIBED

Ouagadougou CARREFOUR AFRICAINE in French 25 Feb 83 pp 21-26

[Article by Babou Paulin Bamouni: "Informational and Cultural Invasion"]

[Text] Because of its spectacular development in recent times, information has become a world-wide phenomenon that raises problems as much political, economic and ideological as they are cultural; cultural above all, for information is used by those who possess its means as an instrument of domination--a cultural domination that does not dare speak its name. It is really from that angle that the industrialized countries--in this case the imperialists--view information. It is therefore transformed into a commodity that is sold to countries lacking in that area by transnational intermediary agencies.

In this exact context, the independence of a former colony is not defined solely by the taking over of political and economic institutions by the nationals, but by the decolonization of the information sector. For if that sector is under a foreign force, one could not objectively speak of national independence being given the association that exists between information and culture, which is the fundamental basis of the existential definition of a people. Whoever is in possession of the information controls the intellect of all those for whom the information is intended. Developed countries, especially neo-colonizing and expansionist countries exploit this lode in running Third World countries, therefore, instead of direct domination, in order to continue to influence that part of the world. This influence, which is nothing other than direct aggression against peoples unprepared to resist such actions, is exerted intensely on the economic, political, technological, psychological and social levels. The African countries, especially Upper Volta, are profoundly under this influence, this informational domination that violates the conscience of their peoples with newspaper campaigns, pictures, sound and all kinds of alienating cultural elements poured into the information matrix: pure, flagrant cultural invasion that every honest mind must recognize, in its present form, as such.

Elements of the Invasion

To confine ourselves more specifically to the Upper Voltan society, there is reason to acknowledge that its people, having had a colonial past, does not yet have a national consciousness liberated from colonizing supervision. This is because of the cultural invasion it has been continuously subjected to since colonization. Although the presence of the former colonizer--which today is a neo-colonizer--is everywhere attested to other factors of a possessive nature, the means of communication employed by that country in Upper Volta assume a status of omnipresence that is firmly fixed and mentally curbs any vague desire for liberation of the national consciousness; hence the alienation of the people and the extroversion of the elite who denigrate their own culture and deprecate themselves in a total unconsciousness supported by a nearly-irreversible acculturation.

The elements of the cultural invasion in information, where Upper Voltan society is concerned, are of several types: the foreign press, largely of French allegiance; the transnational agencies; foreign broadcasts of American-European allegiance and films of the same origin, etc.

The Foreign Press

As is understandable historically, this press is basically French if African newspapers are not taken into account. Yes, all the press of a given country deals primarily with the problems that most preoccupy the population of said country. At the same time, it is the echo of the culture, the political and ideological life of the society from which it emanates. In those circumstances it may not take into account the cultural policy of whatever the country may be. This is exactly what is happening in Upper Volta with the French press, for without being responsive to the legitimately political, economic, ideological and cultural aspirations of the Upper Voltan people, it constitutes for that people a dangerous phenomenon of acculturation in the service of neo-colonization. Rather than run through an exhaustive list, here is a good sampling of the newspapers and magazines originating in France that are flooding the Upper Voltan market. (See table.)

Although it is long, the list cannot be complete. As can be seen, this press has many faces, aimed at a wide range of Upper Voltan social classes who read. Usually well produced, because they come from developed countries, these newspapers as a whole largely eclipse the national papers, which are in no position to compete with them on their own market. What emerges from all this is that when the Upper Voltan goes to buy a newspaper, his choice is inevitably a foreign paper for its quality, abundant news and also because, rightly or wrongly, he thinks, under the effects of the colonization and acculturation kept in his mind by a thousand little things and by his schooling, that he is making the right choice. Consequently he becomes a cultural subject incapable of thinking by and for himself; hence his domination on all levels by the neo-colonization that plunges him into a perpetual inferiority complex. Thus, the country's political, social and cultural life is affected.

Some Newspapers and Magazines Available in Ouagadougou

Dailies

1. LE MONDE
2. LE FIGARO
3. LA CROIX
4. LE MATIN
5. L'EQUIPE
6. INTER-HERAEL TRIBUNE
7. FRANCE SOIR

General Information Weeklies

8. LE CANARD ENCHAINE
9. MINUTE
10. V.S.D. [expansion unknown]
11. LE FIGARO MAGAZINE
12. QUI? POLICE
13. FRANCE DIMANCHE

General Information Magazines

14. LE NOUVEL OBSERVATEUR
15. PARIS MATCH
16. JOURS DE FRANCE
17. L'EXPRESS
18. LE POINT
19. L'EXPANSION
20. L'AUTO-JOURNAL
21. PARENTS
22. LA VIE
23. MARIE-FRANCE
24. COSMOPOLITAN
25. F. MAGAZINE
26. CONFIDENCES
27. JACINTE
28. L'ECONOMISTE
29. ELLE
30. LE PELERIN
31. FEMMES PRATIQUES

Newspapers for Women

32. LES DOIGTS AGILES
33. LES DOIGTS D'OR
34. TRICOTS CHICS
35. CARINA
36. MARIAGES
37. MODES AVANTAGES
38. MODES DE PARIS
40. BRIGITTE
41. LA BONNE CUISINE

42. MAISONS DE FRANCE
43. MAISONS FRANCAISE
44. FEMMES D'AUJOURD'HUI
45. MAISONS ET JARDINS
46. DEPECHE MODE
47. COIFFURES DE PARIS
48. AGNES
49. JARDIN DES MODES
50. BURDA MODERNE
51. VOTRE BEAUTE
52. VOGUE
53. BEAUTE DU MONDE
54. POUR ELLE
55. VIVIANE
56. PAOLA
57. MODES ET TRAVAUX

Sports Newspapers

58. ONZE
59. 100 JEUX FOOTBALL
60. KARATE
61. AIR ET COSMOS
62. TENNIS DE FRANCE
63. FOOTBALL
64. FRANCE FOOTBALL
65. LE CHASSEUR FRANCAIS
66. MONDIAL

Newspapers for Young People

67. HIT
68. PODIUM
69. SALUT
70. MINI-MAX
71. O.K.
72. STEPHANIE
73. LUI
74. MOTOJOURNAL
75. MOTO REVUE
76. PLEXUS

Children's Newspapers

77. TINTIN
78. PILOTE
79. MIKEY
80. SPIRON
81. MARIUS

- 82. PFI
- 83. QUINZE ANS
- 84. ASTERIX
- 85. LES PIEDS NIKELES
- 86. PICSOU
- 87. OKAPI
- 88. TARZAN
- 89. FRIPOUNET
- 90. KISITO

Comics

- 91. Yuma
- 92. La route de l'Ouest
- 93. Zembla
- 94. Bleck
- 95. Diabolik
- 96. Nevada
- 97. Commando
- 98. Titan
- 99. Mandrake
- 100. Strange
- 101. Super Boy
- 102. Le Fantome
- 103. Kit Karlson
- 104. Kiwi
- 105. Demon
- 106. Long Rifle
- 107. Batter Britton
- 108. Akim
- 109. Zorro
- 110. Zagor
- 111. Mustang
- 112. Tex Willer
- 113. Mme Aromos
- 114. Rodeo
- 115. Ombrax

Miscellaneous Newspapers

- 116. LE JOURNAL DES MOTS CROISES
- 117. MOTS CROISES

- 118. FRANCE RIRE
- 119. BLAGUE
- 120. CHARLIE
- 121. NOSTRA
- 122. SON
- 123. ARMEES D'AUJOURD'HUI
- 124. PREMIERE
- 125. FLUIDE GLACIAL
- 126. TELE JUNIOR
- 127. TELE PARADE
- 128. BEST
- 129. LE HERISSON
- 130. L'ARGUS
- 131. S.O. DIMANCHE
- 132. LE JOURNAL DE BABAR
- 133. METAL HURLANT
- 134. CINE REVUE
- 135. DEMEURE ET CHATEAUX
- 136. PAUSE
- 137. LIRE
- 138. SCIENCE ET VIE
- 139. 100 BLAGUES
- 140. SCIENCES ET AVENIR
- 141. BERRECK
- 142. L'OFFICIEL
- 143. ABSOUS
- 144. HISTORIA
- 145. CONSTELLATION
- 146. ATLAS
- 147. PHOTO
- 148. 100 IDEES
- 149. HIFI STEREO
- 150. LE HAUT PARLEUR
- 151. UNION
- 152. HOROSCOPE
- 153. NOUS DEUX
- 154. READERS DIGEST
- 155. ACTUEL
- 156. LA SCALA
- 157. OUTRE-MER
- 158. EURAFRIQUE
- 159. GAZETTE FRANCAISE
- 160. INTER-INFO, etc.

The few exceptional national newspapers (L'OBSERVATEUR, CARREFOUR AFRICAIN, REGARDS, etc.) are no match for the foreign press of every genre that cover the walls of our libraries.

In line with the logic described above, the transnational agencies constitute the subtlest and most effective vehicle for ventilating the dominant ideology of the developed--not to say neo-colonialist--countries to the Third World in general and Upper Volta in particular. On the fringe, then, of the foreign press in Upper Volta, are these agencies.

The Transnational Agencies

There are mainly five large ones that manipulate the information circulated in the world every day. They are: the UPI (UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL) and the AP (ASSOCIATED PRESS) for the United States; REUTERS for Great Britain; AFP (AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE), for France; and TASS (TELEGRAFI AGENTSTVO SOVIETSKOY SOIUZA) for the Soviet Union.

Although REUTERS and TASS are encountered episodically in Upper Volta and the UPI and AP are rarely seen, it must be admitted that the AFP is omnipresent there and has a monopoly on all the news entering and leaving the country. Upper Voltans are made to view the world according to France's vision of it, and to interest themselves politically, economically and culturally in everything that interests France. For the AFP formulates a choice like all the others: it spreads what it wants to spread and keeps silent about what it wants to hush up in Africa. Thus fates are wrongly tied in with it and the invading informers become decision-makers and transfer to themselves the decision-making centers of those they have invaded, as Paulo Freire seems to have made very clear in his book, "Pedagogy for the Oppressed", page 145 (Maspero): "Disdaining the potential of the individual it is influencing, the cultural invasion is the penetration by the invaders in the cultural context of the invaded, the former imposing upon the latter their vision of the world, and at the same time paralyzing the creativity in them. In that sense the cultural invasion, which is inarguably alienating even if it is gently practiced, is always an obvious fact to one whose culture is invaded, who loses his national characteristics or thinks he is threatened with losing them."

This is why, as long as a Third World country does not have in its own hands in its totality the informational--and through that the cultural--sector, it cannot have a positive identity, or even its independence. For whoever colonizes minds colonizes everything else as well. The developing countries that are unaware of that objective reality often believe they are acting on their own when they are habitually molded and manipulated like objects by the culturally invading countries. The kind of invading country that France is to Upper Volta.

Foreign Broadcasts

In the same way as the printed press and the transnational agencies, broadcasting originating in the developed countries and directed especially to Africa, also is a powerful means of cultural invasion and mental colonization. Programs that are especially designed, with just the right mix and psychologically oriented assail the African masses and require that the minds of those masses be totally submissive in a general apathy that quashes the slightest reaction against any decision contrary to their interests.

On a number of these radio stations, with intentions that are never expressed, there are the Voice of America, Radio France Internationale for Africa, Great Britain's BBC [British Broadcasting Company], West Germany's Deutsch-Welle, the Italian Radio for Africa, Radio Nederland d'Universum of the Netherlands, Radio Moscow for Africa, etc.

These stations exert a strong political influence on the border states and more particularly on the African "proto-nations", which rarely or never enjoy political freedom on the international level because of these radio interventions. As Herve Bourges emphasizes in his book, "Decolonizing Information" (Editions Cane), page 11: "It (this influence) is always more or less involved, especially with modern methods and methods for mass action on public opinion, they are organized as a power for continued intervention calculated to achieve results or goals that are not always acknowledged or avowed, but which motivate the intervention."

Such arrangements damage the political, social, economic and cultural activities of the African states in their attempt to recover their dignity by rehabilitating a cultural identity that has been claimed 1,000 times. But it does no good to make claims, they must assert themselves by providing themselves with the means for action and by protecting themselves from any invasion.

Foreign Films

On the fringe of the other means of cultural invasion discussed above, foreign films of American and European allegiance are still other carriers of acculturation and pure and simple alienation of the African masses; a thing that is continually being denounced.

The film image has such a strike force that it is difficult for a culturally unprepared mind to resist it. Thus, European and, above all, American films are used for purposes of recruitment, of mental bombardment and brainwashing to impose on the world a certain image of America. This practice, which is detestable for its violation of innocent minds, in this case Upper Volta minds, is well known to everyone. In such circumstances the African masses easily allow themselves to be fascinated by the deployment of the means. Thus they lay themselves open to the blind shots of imperialistic political and cultural manipulation. A thing that does not spare the Upper Volta society, which is called in political circles "agricultural, neo-colonial, not very literate and moved by conservative forces." Such a society is easy prey to the cultural invasion which in cinematographic matters, African films in general and Upper Volta films in particular, have not managed to contain.

We find that French, English and American films of Western dominance, and Japanese films bring in the highest receipts in Upper Volta. One sees streaming past on the cinema screens, films in all genres that plunge the people into delusional dreams with no connection to their realities; films good only for minds that are debauched and dehumanized, characteristics of industrialized countries. The Upper Volta, or specifically the African cinema claims to be a cinema of the avant-garde, of national development, education and consciousness-raising. Consequently, it must necessarily be a cinema that frees minds for the good of all. It is on that condition alone that the cultural invasion in this area could be offset under all forms of intervention. But for now the problem remains and the evil persists.

The Origins of the Evil

The cultural invasion, in the process of its alienating encirclement of the Upper Voltan society, as shown by the above description, has its origins in several factors of a political, educational, structural and organizational nature, which are the colonization and the inadequate information structures of the country.

As everyone knows, colonization, which is essentially despicable, has eroded the Upper Voltan culture by wrecking everything that constituted sociocultural values, and has predisposed minds to welcome any foreign culture, in this the culture of the colonizer. Thus, it was easy for colonization and neo-colonization to put in place all the feudal structures that prevent any resistance to penetration of the culture by others, for at the foundation itself was the educational system, which disseminated, and is disseminating acculturation. In fact, all of those who sang "our ancestors the Gauls" are still very plentiful at the top in the country's affairs, hence the extroversion of the minds by those same people whom the silent and anonymous masses that make up the Upper Voltan society are urged to follow in spite of themselves. The Upper Voltan culture thus finds itself doomed to disintegration. Without a strongly rooted national culture, there is no possibility of resisting any cultural invasion. This explains what happened in Upper Volta.

Independence acquired without challenging the politico-administrative and educational structures in the society inevitably leads to a neo-colonization that is not only political but also mental, increased by the fact that the society connected umbilically to the foreigner by 1,000 little things fears, because of an illusion kept in its mind, any severing of a politico-economic-cultural with the dominating foreigner.

Moreover, although this situation prevails in the Upper Voltan society, it must be recognized that the informational structures capable of permitting a national autonomy on this level, capable of safeguarding minds from cultural invasion, are by and large very inadequate. The various communication means the country has at its disposal, namely the printed press, the UPPER VOLTAN PRESS AGENCY, radio and television, do not yet have all the necessary potential to take complete charge of the Upper Voltan society on the strictly informational and cultural level. These means are still dominated in several areas by foreigners and undertake to expand, often unconsciously, for Upper Voltan society, the offending thing throughout its lines. Because of all this, the cultural invasion is still */unlikely/* [in italics] to be challenged in this society without the intervention of a responsible political desire to do so.

For a Consistent Information Policy

The under-information that characterizes Upper Volta and hence favors the cultural invasion, necessitates a consistent national information policy. Unfortunately the economic under-development, which can be linked to alienation of minds, which concerns us, goes hand in hand with informational under-development and damages any policy, whatever it may be. But all of this must not cause a postponement of the defining of a consistent information policy, which would consist of developing the country's specificity, inside the country as well as abroad.

There can be many information policies, because some favor the individual and others the group or the community. For Upper Volta, to allow the community to take advantage of information on a large scale, for its education and so that it may become aware while participating in it fully, would be a good information policy, one capable of protecting minds from the cultural invasion and mental alienation. "The politician must not ignore the fact that the future will remain cloudy as long as the people's consciousness is rudimentary, simplistic and opaque," says Frantz Fanon in "The Damned of the Land" (Maspero), page 157. But under the present circumstances, the Upper Voltans are unlikely to become aware when they see the world according to the vision of others.

Under those conditions, it is indispensable that the present means of information be given the necessary capabilities, on the personal as well as the financial, technical and material levels, to make the country's development dynamic by means of information that is omnipresent over the land in a great conceptual diversity.

Social Cohesion

It is true that the problems of information are many and varied. To do even this would require going ahead and analyzing the social structures, examining sociological practices and studying the existing methods and formulating new concepts adapted to the present exigencies of information in the country. In order to do this, the administration, the information firms, the professional organizations and the professional specialists must intervene and work at the search for an expanded common solution, so the country can emerge from under-information and thus guarantee a cultural influence for itself, which is indispensable to safeguarding social cohesion.

In any case, the cultural invasion problem thus raised is a step toward raising all the other information problems, so that the administration may discharge its responsibility to the society which is waiting to find its cultural identity and consequently its soul, in favor of social progress.

8946

CSO: 3419/653

JOSEPH OUEDRAOGO CLARIFIES TRACT ON RIGHTIST PLOT

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 15 Mar 83 p 10

[Article by Joseph Ouedraogo, also known as Jo Weder: "Setting the Record Straight"]

[Text] An infamous and anonymous tract implicates me, Joseph Ouedraogo, as well as civilian friends of mine, in a so-called rightist plot.

Quite obviously, the authors of this tract are carrying on political activities, despite the CSP's ordinance which suspends political parties and forbids political activities.

Also quite obviously, the authors of this tract are inciting me, Joseph Ouedraogo, as well as my civilian friends, to descend into the political arena of the gladiators.

Since its advent I have never made any public pronouncement in any way whatsoever on the CSP. By means of this tract, its authors are positioning themselves as championing the CSP.

In the heroic times of the Middle Ages, one presented his credentials before the duel, or even the simple tournament. What point is there in forgetting one's own identity in order to remember only that of one's adversaries? Matters of cowardice, no doubt, a matter of giving blows without receiving any, a matter of ignorance and inability, for when one is sure of oneself and one's statements, one signs what he writes and prepares to cross swords properly with his adversary, even if the sword is only a pen.

You, the authors of the tract entitled "The Rightist Plot," you are merely men of darkness, writing in the darkness, distributing your dirty papers in darkness and spreading your lies in darkness, but be very careful: "He who sows the wind reaps the tempest." Miserable generals without troops, you who are deprived of the support of the popular masses, but who can only hide behind the young CSP officers, under the protection of their bayonets, remember that Talleyrand said, "one can do anything with the bayonet except sit on it."

Weapons may actually confer power for a time, but they do not often preserve it and they never win the people's confidence. That people whose real problems,

thirst, poverty, disease, unemployment and its accompanying misery are scarcely on your minds.

Gentlemen, you who have accused and insulted us gratuitously, throw down your masks to receive from us the just chastisement you deserve.

You are merely braggarts who will disappear with the first truly democratic elections.

Without weapons or the protection of weapons, I have always denounced the enemies of the people, but I have always signed my statements and that is why I have many enemies, but also many friends.

As for claiming that I proposed collaborating with the CSP, you are going a little too fast, and you will not find any serious CSP official to substantiate your declaration.

Arrested on the morning of 7 November, I was released 3 days later with apologies offered on behalf of the CSP. Called back several days later before the CSP, I reported at their request what I thought of the situation created by the coup d'etat of 7 November 1982. That was in no way an accommodating report.

I also had several talks with His Excellency the Prime Minister, and at the conclusion of those talks I told him unambiguously:

1. That I will never be a militant in a communist party;
2. That I could not be a militant in a single party either, because that is a source of dictatorship and political crimes;
3. That I would never support a regime that does not accept criticism from plain citizens.

All of this, gentlemen, I consider my right. I do not prevent anyone from being a communist, but neither do I want anyone to force me to be a communist.

I am not in the habit of changing my convictions and it would not be hidden people like you who could make me do it. All of your accusations are false because they are devoid of evidence and of any paternity.

Moreover, you are merely fanatics and as such, injurious to the Upper Voltan people. Take care.

Joseph Quedraogo, also known as Jo Weder

Editor's Note

We point out that in the tract in question our newspaper is accused of "obligingly" opening its columns "to the insanities and the brainwashing of the right."

We take the opportunity to remind our readers that our newspaper, which cares nothing at all about archaic ideas of "right" and "left," will continue to open its pages wide to all who have something to say in favor of building this country.

On that point, our only intimidator will be the law.

8946

CSO: 3419/669

COMMENTARY ON ECONOMIC LIFE UNDER NEW GOVERNMENT

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 14 Mar 83 p 1

[Column by Naki Beugo: "Point of View"]

[Text] Any change of regime that does not espouse normal constitutional ways sets off wait-and-see reflexes in economic operators, with no one daring to risk his "marbles" before a lot is known about the intentions of the new authorities.

This latent period was previously lived through under the CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] when, despite the euphoria that greeted the bid for power, businessmen--national as well as foreign, inside as well as outside the country, waited for nearly a year to see what would happen. Some of Col Saye Zerbo's measures, such as the abolishing of service vehicles, the freezing of real property transactions and the creation of a Commission on Leases and Rents, led to fear of just as Draconian restrictions on economic activities.

So it was natural for the advent of the CSP [expansion unknown] to arouse the same reservations, especially since the Council immediately displayed a language and terminology and increased diplomatic overtures that could not fail to cause fear in the business milieu. In that milieu, in fact, one listens with a very special sensitivity to those speeches that unsightly lay blame on and tear to pieces the bourgeois establishment and eventually transform the least contractor into a sucker of the people's blood who is worthy of hanging.

Thus the language of some legitimized the fear of others, especially the fear of a rampant collectivism that awaits its hour to emerge from its clutches.

In reaffirming that private initiative will be guaranteed and made dynamic again, the head of state no doubt intended to remove all ambiguity, and we must take him at his word inasmuch as thus far the CSP has made every effort to conform to his statements.

Nor can he be blamed at all--quite the contrary--for having put his finger on one of the scourges of our societies, corruption and all kinds of fraud. Almost everywhere in Africa, ad hoc institutions are being created to repress them.

However, in order for confidence to be reborn and to endure, the CSP will have to formally dissociate itself from those small groups of ideological fanatics who are trying to promote the delusion that, despite debacles occurring everywhere this has been tried, an economy that is planned in an authoritarian fashion, bureaucratized and collectivized, is the only path to salvation.

CONDITIONS IN CMRPN DETAINEE CAMP, ARRESTS OF ARMY OFFICERS TOLD

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 4-6 Mar 83 p 10

[Feature by Passek Taale: "A Letter for Laye"]

[Excerpt] Dear Wambi:

In your last letter you asked me, dear Cousin Wambi, about the fate of the former CMRPN [Military Committee of Recovery for National Progress] officers who are being held in Bobo and in the new camp at Ouaga.

I really don't know much about it. I can only affirm that a commission of inquiry created by the CSP [expansion unknown] is looking into their case.

I also know that their wives have approached the authorities so that they may now see the sun. Actually, since they were interned they have been locked up and can't go out on the terraces of the houses they are in.

I also learned yesterday that Col Saye Zerbo has again written to the president of the CSP. This makes his second letter since he has been there. But this time nothing has transpired yet.

I also learned, dear Cousin, that President Gerard Kango Ouedraogo, who until now has been under house arrest, has been taken to the gendarmerie where the others are.

In conclusion, a very small confidence.

I learn, dear Wambi, from a rather trustworthy source, that in the night of Wednesday or Thursday, some army officers were arrested. The source doesn't state the exact number nor the individual identity of the interested parties, but the figure two to five was plausibly put forward.

The reasons for the arrests were not yet known.

So it goes.

Goodbye.

Your cousin Passek Taale

'CONTROVERSIAL' CONSTITUTION BILL PASSES THROUGH SECOND READING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Mar 83 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt]

THE controversial Constitution of Zambia (Amendment) Bill passed through the second reading yesterday by an overwhelming 101 to three votes.

Three backbenchers **Mr Daniel Munkombwe** for Choma, **Mr Titus Mukupo** for Kawambwa and **Mr Lavu Mulimba** (Petauke) voted against the Bill which seeks to abolish primary elections.

The Bill which has been debated exhaustively met the two thirds majority required for such an amendment.

Winding up debate on the second reading, Prime Minister **Mundia** described the Bill as a "unique experience" noting that all members debated it freely.

Mr Mundia defended the provision in the Bill which

allows the Central Committee to approve or disapprove prospective candidates saying that UNIP like all political parties must have the power to vet candidates.

All political parties had the power to act against members who committed certain commissions or omissions.

Mr Mundia said it was impossible for a political party to exist without rules and regulations. Members who do not meet certain requirements forfeit the rights to enjoy certain rights in the Party including standing for elections.

Legal Affairs Minister and Attorney-General **Mr Gibson Chigaga** said there "will be need to increase the amount of deposit paid by parliamentary candidates to discourage frivolous aspirants."

Mr Chigaga was commenting on fears expressed by backbenchers that the abolition of the primaries would result in an unmanageable number of candidates contesting a constituency.

Candidates who failed to obtain a given percentage of total votes cast should lose their deposits, he said.

CSO: 3400/957

1982 ECONOMIC REPORT CALLS FOR TAZARA MANAGEMENT REVAMPING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 83 p 4

[Text]

THE 1982 economic report has called for the revamping of Tazara management and purchase of more locomotives to ensure that Zambia and Tanzania benefit from their massive investment.

The report observes that the Tazara regional headquarters in Zambia has in the last two years been inconsistent in furnishing vital data to the National Commission for Development Planning who compile the economic report.

Questioning figures the report wonders how Tazara could have increased its revenue by 100 per cent when data supplied indicated there was a drop in the number of passengers and only a slight increase in traffic.

"This apparent inconsistency has not been adequately explained. It is reported that staff situation at Tazara is highly unsatisfactory because of uncompetitive scales of pay and because of this the authority is losing qualified and skilled manpower," the report

says.

Although Tazara has ordered nine new locomotives from West Germany at K14 million the firm needs about 60 new locomotives "to bring operations to normal".

Meanwhile, the volume of cargo passing through Dar es Salaam and Zimbabwe routes increased by 21 and 15 per cent respectively last year.

The publication says future developments at Dar es Salaam port will depend on the efficiency of Tazara and it calls for efforts to divert from hauling goods by road to fully utilise Tazara and to save transportation costs.

Zambia Railways is expected to increase its loss from about K6 million at the end of the 1981-82 financial year to K11 million for the year ending March 1983.

"This deterioration in financial terms is obviously because of higher increase in the cost of operations and is particularly ascribed to higher prices paid for fuel and spare parts.

CSO: 3400/957

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE PROVIDES DATA ON ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Mar 83 p 4

[Text]

THE Central Government raised K231.5 million revenue between January and June last year out of the budgeted K975.3 million.

The bulk of the revenue came from interest which realised K188 million followed by customs and excise which provided K134.9 million. Income tax raised K65.4 million for the treasury during the same period.

This is said in the 1982 April/June monthly digest of statistics published by the Central Statistical Office in Lusaka. It provides a comparative data on the performance of the economy as far back as 1969.

No statistics are given for the revenue drawn from mineral resources for the period but the report recalls that it has drastically declined from K171.4 million in 1970 down to K102 million in the January-December 1982 budget.

Out of the total budget the Government overshot the expenditure to K1.1 billion between January and December last year.

The report raises questions how people kept their money if

out of a total of K208.94 million issued in circulation only K24.5 million was with commercial banks.

A total of 42 mortgage bonds were registered in December 1980 of which K1.9 million were issued by the Building Society, commercial banks, private individuals and insurance companies.

Treasury bills issued dropped from K350.3 million in July 1981 to K287 million during the same period last year while index numbers of consumer prices in urban areas high income group rose from K204.9 million in March 1981 to K227.7 million during the same period last year.

These cover food and beverages, clothing and footwear, rent and fuel, medical care, transport and communications, recreation and entertainment and other goods and services.

For low income group in urban areas index numbers for consumer prices rose from K229.3 million in March 1981 to K249.3 million.

Price index of building materials rose from K193.7 million in December 1979 to K214 million in 1980.

ZCCM MAKES LOSS FOR NINE-MONTH PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) has made a loss of K150.7 million for the nine-month period ending December 31, last year.

The loss was K161.6 million more than the previous year when K89.1 million was recorded during the corresponding period.

The ZCCM said in a quarterly report which was released yesterday that after taking into account taxation of K1.6 million, the company recorded a nett loss of K46.5 million in the last quarter.

A ZCCM spokesman said the devaluation of the Kwacha by 20 per cent against the Special Drawing Rights which was announced by the Government on January 7 had an immediate effect of a 25 per cent increase in Kwacha proceeds.

The cost of sales would increase and the company's repayment obligation in respect of foreign loans as at January 7 had risen by K111 million.

The board of directors has not declared a dividend in respect of the quarter ended December 31, 1981 because of the adverse financial position.

The spokesman attributed the losses to low production, a drop in metal sales, trans-

portation and port problems.

ZCCM made a loss of K34.8 million on metal sales for the quarter ended December 31, 1982 compared with K11.5 million incurred in the corresponding quarter in 1981.

The company produced 137,276 tonnes of copper during the quarter under review which was 7,027 tonnes lower than the 144,103 tonnes produced during the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

Copper output for the nine months ended December 1982 at 424,358 tonnes was 8,086 tonnes lower than that for the corresponding nine months period in 1981.

The spokesman said production was seriously affected by a major fire at the Nkana power plant disrupting operations at several plants, including the smelter and acid plants.

The shortage of acid affected production at Nchanga and Kalulushi divisions in addition to the low availability of equipment and the shortage of spares.

Because of the continuing low demand for metals caused by the adverse world economic conditions, the value of metals sold declined from K223 million to K209 million.

NCZ INCURS LOSS UP TO DECEMBER LAST YEAR; FIGURE TO RISE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

NITROGEN Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ) incurred a loss of K15.2 million up to December last year — and the figure is expected to soar to K19.1 million at the end of this financial year which ends this month.

According to management accounts for last December, the estimated loss is more than NCZ's total turnover for the 1981-82 financial year. The accounts were prepared by the acting finance manager Mr E.K. Murthy for the general manager.

The forecasted losses were arrived at bearing in mind that 75 per cent of NCZ's operations for the current financial year had already been completed.

Mr Murthy blames under-utilisation of chemical plants as the major cause of the massive losses.

Initially the loss for the financial year had been estimated at K12.1 million.

The Murthy accounts, prepared at the end of January, say the fertiliser plant operated at 42 per cent of rated capacity while the compounds plant had only been working at 14 per cent of capacity.

"Consequent to low level of operations we have not

realised as much as K2.4 million for meeting our expenses like salaries, depreciation, insurance and financing charges," Mr Murthy says.

The low capacity of utilisation had in turn been attributed to a number of factors such as non-availability of diesel oil and a shortage of bags.

Additional factors were a leakage in the exchanger and lack of steam and synthesis gas said to have affected compounds production "very adversely."

Because of a shortage of diesel oil the company had to use coal in gasifiers to produce steam which proved uneconomical because to produce one tonne of ammonia five metric tonnes of coal had to be used.

The Government had invested K300 million into the NCZ expansion project to instal a compound fertiliser plant which was opened in 1981 with a capacity to produce 141,000 tonnes of compound fertiliser annually.

NCZ had recently been facing operational problems which led to its failure to meet the fertiliser requirements.

TANZANIANS, ZAMBIANS FIND SOLUTIONS TO CARGO MOVEMENT PROBLEMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Mar 83 p 3

[Excerpt]

TANZANIAN authorities and a team of **Zambian** businessmen who visited the port of Dar es Salaam recently have found solutions to most problems which affect the movement of cargo from the port, chairman of the Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr Francis Mphepo said yesterday.

Mr Mphepo who headed a five-man **Zambian** delegation last week to Dar es Salaam said the drastic reduction in the volume of **Zambian** cargo caused by the foreign exchange difficulties has greatly contributed to the ability of port workers to handle the clearance of goods.

Pilfering which compelled many **Zambian** importers and exporters is seriously being looked into and the Tanzanian Harbours Authority has dismissed "a lot of workers who have been found guilty of stealing goods", he said.

Mr Mphepo also explained that a new system will soon be employed whereby payment for transportation and clearance of goods from Dar es Salaam will be paid for in advance so that movement

of goods will be faster.

"To ensure safety on trains bringing goods in the country a policeman will be assigned on each goods train to ensure that no goods are stolen in transit," he said.

The chairman appealed to the **Zambian** exporters and importers to use the TAZARA which he said was the cheapest in Africa.

Mr Mphepo revealed that Zimbabwe and Malawi are soon to start using the TAZARA rail line for their exports and imports.

He pointed out that his team recommended that regular contacts should be maintained between **Zambian** businessmen and the Tanzanian authorities so that quick solutions could be found whenever problems arose.

ETHIOPIAN PLANT REPORTEDLY HAS SCHISTOSOMIASIS CONTROL POTENTIAL

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] AFRICAN scientists must find inexpensive and easy-to-apply methods of controlling bilharzia which continues to plague human lives and threaten development on the continent.

Party Secretary-General Mr Humphrey Mulemba issued this challenge in Lusaka yesterday when he opened an international workshop on the phytolacca dodecandra, commonly called endod, a plant discovered in Ethiopia as having the potential to control bilharzia.

He said scientists, both in Africa and abroad, must take the opportunity to advance the use of this plant towards their search for an inexpensive and effective method which can be easily used in rural communities where bilharzia is endemic.

Mr Mulemba said not only was bilharzia a serious and widespread disease in Africa, it also poses a threat to the continent's plans to increase food production through irrigation and other water resources.

He explained that since the snails that transmit the disease find ideal habitat at irrigation schemes and man-made lakes, many African countries with such facilities had created environmental contact between people and the snails.

He said in Zambia, man-made lakes like Kariba and Itezhi-Tezhi were now proving to be important fishing and recreational areas and, therefore, prone to such contact.

He pointed out the need for intensified research by both African and international scientists and the use of potential resources from the developing countries for the benefit of all.

The Party chief said the trend must be reversed where such resources were taken away to be developed in industrialised countries and later returned to developing nations as packaged products.

SEVERAL LUSAKA TOWNSHIPS, KABWE HIT BY CRITICAL WATER SHORTAGE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

SEVERAL townships in Lusaka have been hit by a critical water shortage due to the low water level in the Kafue River, the main source of supply.

A survey conducted in the capital showed that Matero, George, Chipata, Garden and Soweto compounds are among the areas that have been affected.

Council sources said the areas that have been seriously affected rely on the water tanks near the Independence Stadium, whose supplies from the water works have been inadequate.

The main water works has been unable to pump sufficient water to several tanks that serve residential areas because of the shortage attributed to the low water level in the Kafue River.

The cause of low water level in the Kafue River is the drought which has affected many parts of the country.

Meanwhile, Zana reports

that the water crisis facing Kabwe Urban is continuing and has now worsened.

A survey conducted over the weekend revealed that most compounds in the district were still facing serious water shortages despite assurances from authorities that the situation would improve.

According to the survey, the most affected compound is Lukanga along Ndola Road where residents have had no water for the past four months.

Lukanga residents have to travel a distance of over six kilometres to fetch water in buckets.

Soldiers from Kohima and Chindwin barracks have to use tankers to fetch water from the mine area.

In Bwacha compound, the situation is such that primary schools there may close down because sanitation is very poor.

CSO: 3400/957

STATEMENT ON UK DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE TO NATION RELEASED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 1 Mar 83 p 3

[Text] BRITAIN IS to assist Zambia procure essential spare parts and equipment worth about K1 million to help irrigated wheat farmers to boost production and thus reduce the cost of importing wheat.

This is contained in a statement on UK's development assistance to Zambia in the year to March 31, 1983, released in Lusaka yesterday by the British High Commission.

According to the statement, disbursement of British aid is now running at about K27 million a year. Over two thirds of this sum comes to Zambia as technical co-operation grant.

The rest is made available on concessional terms, two per cent interest per year, capital repayment over 25 years with a grace period of seven years before payment of capital starts.

The statement says that the main source of funds for development projects in Zambia is the agreement of March 24, 1980 under which the UK committed to Zambia K18 million for agricultural projects to be agreed between the two countries.

The first project to be established was the Integrated Rural Development Project in Serenje, Mpika, and Chinsali districts.

Such projects are carried out by the district councils and other local institutions since the purpose of the Integrated Rural Development Project is to help build up the capacity of Zambian institutions to plan and execute their own long-term development plans, in accordance with local plans, to increase agricultural production and improve the life of the people.

The statement further says that at the end of March this year there will be 38 Voluntary Service Overseas personnel working in Zambia in a variety of projects in agriculture, the health service, community development and school leaver projects.

The statement says that expenditure to the British Council which runs books presentation schemes for Zambia educational and professional institutions is to rise substantially after March 1983.

Expenditure is about K66,000 this year. In addition to its bilateral aid programme, the British government, through its membership of the European Economic Community (EEC) provides 17 per cent of the cost of community aid to Zambia, now running at about K14.3 million per year.

CSO: 3400/957

NEWLY DISCOVERED ROUTE TO EAST AFRICA AROUSES INTEREST

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA's newly "discovered" route by Lake Tanganyika to East Africa has aroused a lot of interest in Kenya, Zimbabwe and Botswana.

General manager of a leading private stransporting company Mr Gurundas Jhala says his office has been flooded with inquiries from importers in Zambia, Kenya, Malawi, Botswana and Lesotho.

Mr Jhala could not say how much cargo the Mpulungu port was handling though it had increased tremendously.

Importers and exporters had found the new route fast and efficient. "they are praising the route because on it they are receiving all their goods intact. There has been no single case of pilfering, no single case of pilfering."

When Kenya and Tanzania had border problems, Kenyan importers and Zambia wondered whether the two countries would ever trade with each other any more.

"But now after the route was discovered, there is joy in Zambia and Kenya among

importers and exporters."

The route will speed up transportation of drugs and other essential goods made in Kenya to Zambia.

"Things like baby foods and glucose from Kenya are reaching Zambia faster and cheaper. Airfreighting these goods was expensive. The new route will cut down on Zambia's transport bill."

The first consignment on the route left Lusaka on February 3, a load of 300 tonnes of copper cables from Zamefa.

Mr Jhala said the new route was not intended to compete with the Tazara railway but only to provide service.

The route could be of significant relief to Tazara which would be taking goods from Kapiri Mposhi to Kasama where they could travel by road to Mpulungu for a ship to Kenya.

Other goods would be loaded on Tazara since the wagons taking copper come empty from Tanzania.

The European Economic Community has plans to rehabilitate Mpulungu port.

MINISTER SAYS NATION TO FACE DROUGHTS FOR NEXT TEN YEARS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA will continue to face droughts for the next ten years. Minister of Agriculture and Water Development **Mr Uria Mwila** told Parliament yesterday.

Mr Mwila said this information was provided to his ministry by experts. Because of this gloomy climatic outlook the Government was urging farmers to step up the growing of traditional crops which were resistant to drought.

Such crops were finger millet and cassava for which the Government would pay farmers a handsome price.

The minister was prompted to issue the statement after a protracted controversy in the House over the drought situation in the country.

The controversy was sparked

off by Malole MP **Mr Lawrence Pikiti** who wanted to know what emergency measures the ministry had instituted to save cattle in drought-stricken areas of Zambia.

Minister of state for the ministry **Mr Noah Dlamondu** said his ministry was closely monitoring the situation and was working on measures to help human and cattle lives in the drought areas.

In view of the decentralised system of government, Mr Mwila was liaising with provincial authorities in the low rainfall areas and would help with the articulation and implementation of the measures that would be recommended by the provinces.

The district and provincial councils were expected to

draw up solutions to their problems.

"My ministry helps provide the technical expertise in effecting the recommendations," he said.

Immediately the Minister of State had finished giving his reply he was bombarded with a barrage of questions by backbenchers.

One of the MPs who took the minister to task was **Mr Albert Limbo** (Sinjembeia) who wanted to know what happened to the K1 million which had been allocated to Senanga for the construction of dams.

Mr Mwila said he would not answer the questions but informed the House the Government was doing everything possible to ration the limited funds Zambia had.

ZICA CHAIRMAN WARNS COMMERCE, INDUSTRY MAY 'GRIND TO HALT'

Mwaanga's Remarks

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA's commerce and industry may grind to a halt and many people may be thrown out of work unless something is done quickly to alter the worsening situation, chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association Mr Vernon Mwaanga warned in Lusaka yesterday.

Mr Mwaanga said he did not want to sound alarmist but the situation must be told as it is.

Many companies had folded up and more would be closed down as a result of failure to issue them with import licences and foreign exchange.

Mr Mwaanga recalled that there was no allocation of import licences or foreign exchange for the second half of 1982. The Government's decision to withhold this allocation was made in consultation with Zincom.

The association recommended that the allocation for the first half of 1983 should be made early and announced in December 1982.

Zincom had hoped the issue of import licences would be tied to foreign exchange and this was agreed, Mr Mwaanga said.

"More than two months of the new import licencing period have now passed. No import licences have been issued and no announcement has been made either by the Ministries of Commerce and Industry or Finance when the allocations for the first half of 1983 will be made."

This information was urgently needed, especially by the many companies—both private and parastatal—which had completely run out of raw materials and were now facing cut-backs and even closure.

What was now happening was that the Bank of Zambia was making special allocations of foreign exchange to companies which still had import licences. The fortunate firms had included parastatals as well as private sector organisations.

Many emergencies were averted in this way. "But special allocations are no solutions at all for reasons we have consistently stated in the past," he said.

"At the start of 1983 we are facing the gravest financial and economic crisis in our history. The question is, how can we pull through with the least possible disruption and loss of jobs?"

He said Zincom had many ideas on the subject which deserved detailed discussions and study. The business community as a whole was anxious to cooperate with the Government in tackling the economic and financial problems facing the nation. "But its offers of

help are ignored," he added.

In this situation Zincom owed it to its members and the nation to issue a public statement, Mr Mwaanga said. The statement was both a warning of the critical situation and an offer from the business community of its fullest commitment and cooperation in the interests of the nation.

"Time is running out and action is needed, not tomorrow but today—to revive commerce and industry and to save jobs."

Mr Mwaanga announced that Zincom would hold its regular executive committee meeting at the Inter-Continental hotel in Livingstone on Friday.

He noted that it was about two months since Prime Minister Mundia was appointed to assume duties of minister of finance in addition to his already heavy responsibilities as Prime Minister, leader of the House, local government housing, civil service and others.

At the same time President Kaunda announced that the ministerial committee on import licences and foreign exchange had been disbanded

and gave Mr Mundia the task of producing new and improved machinery for allocating import licences and foreign exchange.

"Zincom welcomed this development and immediately submitted to him detailed recommendations we had prepared in November, 1982, for allocating foreign exchange.

"We also submitted the views of the business community on the delays in paying foreign trade creditors and asked for a meeting to discuss these vital matters."

At that time Zincom did not press too hard for a meeting because the new minister of finance was preparing to present the 1983 Budget to Parliament.

The association continued to press for a meeting in February, without success. The position now was serious and the need for action urgent.

"As business leaders, we owe our members and the public an explanation because of looming bankruptcies of companies, closures and redundancies with all their attendant consequences," he said.

Zincom Awaits Meeting With Mundia

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

MR Vernon Mwaanga can at times be a very passionate advocate. He did just that yesterday in his statement on the worsening state of the Zambian economy. His grave "concern" was evidently clear.

He made the statement, not as an individual, but as the chairman of the Zambia Industrial and Commercial Association (Zincom).

His motive in doing so should not be misunderstood or misconstrued.

He means well. Many business leaders will no

doubt support what he has said. In Mr Mwaanga, Zincom has a courageous and "concerned" spokesman.

He began his statement with the words: "I am issuing this statement with the greatest reluctance because I am a strong believer in the consultative process between Government on the one hand and Commerce and Industry on the other".

After issuing his written statement, Mr Mwaanga said he did not want to "sound

alarmist, but the situation must be told as it is."

But is it really true that consultation between Government and Zincom has collapsed since Prime Minister Mundia was given the added portfolio of finance minister about two months ago?

Unfortunately Mr Mwaanga's statement seems to imply that Premier Mundia is deliberately failing to meet Zincom's officials on their pleas and demands because of "his already heavy responsibilities" as Mr Mwaanga puts it.

In his statement Mr Mwaanga lists some of the "heavy responsibilities" Mr Mundia is shouldering as "Prime Minister, Leader of the House, Local Government and Housing, and Civil Service."

That surely cannot be entirely true. Premier Mundia is a vigorous and scrupulous worker. He tries hard to give the right answers at the right time. He cannot be expected to operate as a tap of water.

Even a tap sometimes runs dry because the expected water is just not available. The "urgently

needed information" which Zincom is seeking from Premier Mundia, in his capacity as Finance Minister, may possibly not just be available.

We ourselves share Zincom's "grave concern" about the nation's economic difficulties.

But if Zincom understands that "the position now is so serious and the need for action so urgent", according to Mr Mwaanga's statement, then isn't it incumbent upon Zincom to be a little more patient with Mr Mundia in the national interest?

Surely he must even be more "concerned" than Zincom at the downward trend of the economy. After all he has first hand knowledge of the economic indicators.

Mr Mwaanga said in his statement that "in this situation Zincom owes it to its members and to the nation as a whole to issue a public statement . . . a warning of the critical economic and financial situation facing the country." Well and good.

But perhaps memories are indeed short. Lest

the nation forgets, President Kaunda himself **warned** last year that the economic situation in Zambia would get a lot worse before it could get better.

And as late as January 13 this year, he told the nation that it had no choice but to know that the economic crunch had come and all the nation had to do was "to accept the situation as it is".

Zincom should heed that warning from the President and positively do something about "the situation" instead of negatively passing the buck to the indomitable and hard working Premier Mundia.

In such situations even "Jesus"—Mr Mundia's pre-independence renowned political nickname—cannot be expected to produce miracles.

Only "concerned" and determined laager-like action, and not helpless childish cries, will save Zambia from the present "critical economic situation".

But as a "concerned" parent, Mr Mundia too should act on the cries from his many children.

CSBZ INCREASES BEEF PRICES BY TWENTY-THREE PERCENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

THE Cold Storage Board of Zambia has increased prices of beef by 23 per cent, general manager Mr Dominic Chilao announced in Lusaka yesterday.

Announcing the increases Mr Chilao said the decision was taken in relation to existing producer prices of cattle and operational costs which had escalated.

The present producer prices of beef were reviewed last year but since then costs had shot up necessitating another increase. The new prices were both for retail and wholesale.

Mr Chilao said the board was now engaged in negotiations with State supermarkets throughout Zambia so it could market fresh meat to the public.

Advanced

"These negotiations are at advanced stage and should be implemented soon."

He said it was the CSBZ's policy to maintain a uniform national price structure regardless of the location.

"While the CSBZ is providing retail outlets to consumers butchers are asked to take advantage of the wholesale prices especially small butchery owners who are unable to go into the field to buy cattle for themselves because of transport problems."

Mr Chilao said the new prices would enable the CSBZ to operate efficiently without resorting to laying off employees.

The new prices would just cover the cost of production,

he said.

He announced the CSBZ had bought more than 8,000 animals since January and these were enough to meet the immediate national needs.

Efforts were being made to buy goats but priority was being given to the purchase of cattle.

The new beef prices are per kilo:-

Wholesale prices: Beef sides K3.75, forequarters K3.45 and hindquarters K4.00.

Retail prices: Beef cuts, fillet steak K6.95, rump steak K6.50, strip loin K6.50, porterhouse K6.50, mixed beef K4.30, top side K5.45, sirloin K5.45, silverside K5.45, T bone steak K5.45, aitch bone K5.45, gravy beef K5.45, wing rib K5.45, bolo steak K5.45, hump K5.45.

Minced steak K5.45, short rib K4.10, chuck blade with bone K4.65, brisket K4.65, brain meat K3.80, thin flank K4.10, shin K4.10, neck K4.10, cheek meat K4.10, trimmings K3.80, head meat K3.80, bones K2.45, suet K0.65, fat K0.65.

Ox head (each) K6.75, oxtail K4.60, liver K4.05, tongue K3.80, kidney K3.80, heart K3.80, lungs, spleen meat K1.85, tripe (rough) K1.85, bybles and casings K1.15, udders K1.15 and cow heels (each) K0.80.

Beef sausages and boerwors K5.00.

MEMACO DIRECTOR SEES 'RAY OF HOPE' IN PRICE OF COBALT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Mar 83 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE free market cobalt price has gone up from K9,800 to K14,000 a tonne for the first time in two years, Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia MEMACO managing director, Mr Lawrence Mutakasha said in Lusaka yesterday.

The highest cobalt price was last recorded in 1980 when a tonne fetched about K45,000.

Mr Mutakasha explained that his corporation has already sold 1,500 tonnes of cobalt during the past two months to various customers and expects to sell a total of 3,000 tonnes this year.

"Our projection this year is to sell 3,000 tonnes of cobalt and I am confident we shall achieve this target," Mr Mutakasha said.

Explaining the sudden cobalt price improvement he stated that global "cobalt consumption is slowly picking up resulting in the price rise on the free market."

"For the first time in two years we are seeing some ray of hope in the price of cobalt," Mr Mutakasha ob-

served.

He stated that market discipline among producers, availability of good quality cobalt and access to stocks which has been made 'a little tight' for competitors are the other factors to the price increase.

Mr Mutakasha stressed the importance of market discipline by Zambia and Zaire who form the major cobalt producing unit.

"With this recovery in cobalt prices it is necessary for Zambia and Zaire being the main producers to maintain strict market discipline and refrain from adverse sales policies which would injure the recovery," he said.

Mr Mutakasha said that without market discipline the two countries could lose economically.

Cobalt price instability has for sometime been caused by some individual producers' undercutting system which they employed in order to secure business from competitors, he said.

The need by some producers to generate cash to overcome their short term liquidity problems has also contributed to the cobalt price instability.

Mr Mutakasha said that metal marketing officials from Zambia and Zaire will meet sometime this year to review progress, analyse metal markets and plan a common strategy for the future.

Giving a general market trend on other metals, Mr Mutakasha said sales indications for copper, lead and zinc were good. Copper he said has been notching a K1,000 (per tonne) level in the first two months of this year.

Mr Mutakasha attributed the general sales improvement on the three metals to the apparent upswing in the US economy to which many economies are tied and the investors' change in their investment attitude.

"Investors now believe that the time is opportune to put their financial resources in precious metals.

This is important because the more investors we have, the higher the prices and the better the support for the prices," he said.

CSO: 3400-957

MINISTER DENIES EXISTENCE OF PRESS CENSORSHIP IN NATION

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Information and Broadcasting Services MR MARK TAMBATAMBA has denied that there is censorship of the Press in Zambia.

Mr Tambatamba said in Parliament yesterday that there is no news censorship board or any group of people appointed to censor news in the country but added that government had a duty to scrutinise all foreign news to ascertain its suitability for local consumption.

Winding up debate on the estimates for his ministry, the minister also said that reporters exercise their own discretion when reporting on local matters whether it is in Parliament or elsewhere and no one

tells them what to write.

He said it is a well known fact that the Press in Zambia is free from political interference and its only main role is to reflect the nation's successes and failures in all fields of human endeavour.

This can be supported by the fact that although the DAILY MAIL is government-owned the reporters there are free to report on any news item without being told what to write and what not to write.

CSO: 3400/957

TIRE SHORTAGE GROUNDS MORE THAN FORTY UBZ BUSES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpt]

MORE than 40 United Bus Company of Zambia buses are grounded in Lusaka because of a tyre shortage in the country.

Managing director Mr Robert Chomba said in Lusaka yesterday the company was losing about K500 a day for each bus grounded and he feared that should the situation continue the future of UBZ and its ability to pay workers would be seriously threatened.

The company has been facing the tyre shortage for two months now because they could not get them from Dunlop in Ndola.

He confirmed that the Renault buses which were imported last year had structural faults in the manufacture of the chassis and French engineers would be coming to Zambia from Paris to rectify the defects.

And highlighting his company's plight Mr Chomba said as a result of the tyre crisis UBZ had reduced drastically operations on various routes.

Most affected were the Lusaka-Kasama route on which the company had suspended the daily bus service from each direction and the Nakonde run which has been stopped.

On the number of buses which had been grounded, Mr Chomba disclosed that 44

buses were immobile in the southern division alone.

This meant that only 16 of the Renault buses which had been deployed on the local and long distance operations were running as of yesterday.

He appealed to the Government to allow his company to import tyres and warned of the social and political implications which would come about as a result of UBZ failing to deliver the goods to the people.

Mr Chomba said a British firm had agreed to give the company a K200,000 loan for the importation of tyres. But this would depend on the agreement by local tyre manufacturers that UBZ should be allowed to import raw materials.

Should the go-ahead be given UBZ expects the tyres to arrive in the country during the next eight weeks.

Mr Chomba warned of an acute transport crisis if the situation was not checked.

Giving figures on how the situation had affected the financial position of the company, Mr Chomba said on the Lusaka-Nakonde run, on which operations have been reduced, each bus used to bring in more than K1,000 on one trip.

BRIEFS

MONGU MEALIE-MEAL SHORTAGE--MONGU has been hit by a shortage of mealie-meal. A snap survey carried out by ZANA revealed that both the Indeco Milling depot and the private millers are unable to meet the demand of the town and the surrounding areas. Traders said they had been struggling to get mealie-meal from the Indeco Milling plant, which started operating last week after a two-week stoppage following a break-down. And a truck, which was despatched from the Indeco Milling Company headquarters in Ndola bringing spare parts for the plant worth K270,000 was stolen in Lusaka with the parts. However, when the milling machine was repaired last week it could not meet the waiting list of orders from Mongu, Senanga and Kalabo. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Mar 83 p 7]

FAMINE RELIEF APPEAL--THE Luangwa Valley in Chama district has been hit by famine and district governor Mr Sande Goma has appealed for relief supplies to the area to save the people from starvation. Mr Goma said although the Party and its Government had already secured emergency food aid from the UN World Food Programme, that aid had not yet reached the district. The governor appealed to the Government to deliver food to the famine stricken people. Mr Goma said even if the food was delivered, the district would find it difficult to deliver it to the famine stricken areas because of lack of transport. Mr Goma appealed to the Government to allocate a helicopter to the district for the supply of the food in areas which could not be reached because of floods. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Mar 83 p 5]

CSO: 3400/957

ASSESSMENT OF ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE, DEVALUATION OFFERED

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 18, 25 Feb 83

[2-part article by Dr Gladius Lewis]

[18 Feb 83 p 4]

[Text]

THREE main options are open to developing countries in their exchange rate policies. One, to peg the national currency to a single intervention currency. Two, to peg it to a basket of currencies. Three, to float the currency independently (with or without official management of the exchange rate).

For most developing countries, however, the costs associated with the third option are generally too large since, at these countries' existing stage of economic development, foreign exchange markets are unlikely to be able to efficiently stabilise exchange rate fluctuations. These costs are unacceptable to the authorities in particular as they impede economic development objectives.

Also, there are a number of disadvantages attached to the first option — single currency pegging. Let us outline some of these. One, fluctuations of the exchange rate, since they are independent of and develop outside government policy, may interfere with the pursuit of policy objectives.

Two, exchange rates between the currencies of developing countries will be subject to variation because not all these countries peg to the same major currencies. For example, in 1982, the currencies of Swaziland, Ethiopia and the Gambia were pegged to the South African rand, the US dollar and the UK£ respectively.

Three, there is the strong possibility of higher import prices.

TABLE 1: Zimbabwe's major trading partners.

January-August 1982

Country	Foreign trade (%) ^a
South Africa	41.8
United Kingdom	24.9
United States of America	19.3
West Germany	14.3
Japan	8.9
France	7.7
Zambia	6.8
Italy	6.8
Botswana	6.1
Netherlands	5.3
Switzerland	3.7
Mozambique	3.3
Zaire	3.1
Belgium	3.0
Canada	1.9

^a Exports to and imports from

Source: Central Statistical Office.

Four, the need for reserves may rise. Movements in the pegged exchange rate of the currency of the developing country will not reflect actual developments in the country's balance-of-payments but rather those in the industrialised country to which the developing country is pegged.

Single-currency pegging is therefore obviously sub-optimal. An alternative approach is the second option mentioned in the first para-

graph of this article. This approach attempts to retain the advantages of pegging whilst minimising the disadvantages. It involves establishing the effective exchange rate as a suitable average of market rates vis à vis the currencies of the country's trading partners.

It was therefore gratifying to note that the recent 20% devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar represented, in essence, a re-alignment of the dollar with respect to the country's major trading partners (see Table 1). It is purely speculative on the author's part that the Zimbabwe dollar is pegged to the basket in Table 1.

The question, notwithstanding, is: Is the basket of currencies to which the Zimbabwe dollar is now pegged the most suitable and advantageous one? This article proceeds to suggest that it is not.

Let me state now that the choice of the most advantageous basket is a very difficult (if not intractable) one for developing countries. This is because the most comprehensive index of a country's exchange rate takes cognisance of its trade and payments structure, the price inelasticities for the pattern of bilateral trade, the competitive relationships of the country's exports in foreign markets and the effects on capital flows. Such a comprehensive index has yet to be

constructed.

Perhaps the closest approximation is the index constructed for industrialised countries based on the IMF's Multilateral Exchange Rate Model. Most developing countries have neither the data nor the expertise to construct this index.

Developing countries therefore use one of three simpler indices, based on the pattern of merchandise trade, namely export-weighted, import-weighted and bilateral trade. For most of these countries, it can be argued, the import-weighted index is the closest to the effective exchange rate index.

But even this index has a number of inherent disadvantages. The main one being the fact that, since each developing country would use a different basket, there would be varying cross-rates between all developing countries using such baskets.

Zimbabwe chose to peg its dollar to a new basket of currencies (since December, 1982). I suggest here that this new basket is not the most beneficial. I believe it would have been more useful to peg the Zimbabwe dollar to the Standard Drawing Right (SDR). But before the case for this suggestion is presented, a few facts about the SDR are outlined.

The SDR was first activated in 1970 with the aim of providing the

TABLE 2: SDR currency basket and valuation

Currency	Percentage weight (1)	Currency amounts* (2)	Exchange rate* (3)	US\$ equivalent + (4)
US dollar	42	0.54	1,0000	0.5400
Deutsche mark	19	0.46	2.4574	0.1872
Pound sterling	13	0.071	0.6503	0.1092
French franc	13	0.74	6.9614	0.1063
Japanese yen	13	34.00	239.0150	0.1423

US dollar value of SDR = 1.0850

SDR value of US\$1 = 0.9217

* Chosen so that on January 1, 1981 the SDR's value was the same under the former valuation basket (July 1978 — Dec 31 1980) and the revised basket (since January 1, 1981).

* Source: The Reserve Bank, 25 January 1983 (average of buying and selling rates)

+ This is obtained by dividing column (2) by column (3).

international monetary system with a method of creating international liquidity which is independent of the unregulated outcome of the United States balance of payments, the production of gold and the activities of speculators.

SDRs (a) constitute a purposefully created reserve asset; (b) are available to all members of the IMF on a quota basis (as on April 30th 1982 Zimbabwe had holdings and net cumulative allocation of SDR 8,1 million and SDR 10,2 million, respectively); (c) are internationally acceptable in exchange for foreign currency and (d) can be used unconditionally (effective April 30, 1981).

The main feature of the SDR which is germane to this article is its valuation in terms of other reserve currencies. Since January 1, 1981, the composition of the valuation basket was simplified from the original 16 currencies to the currencies of the five major trading countries in the world.

This was done because of the perceptibly large gap that existed between the exports of these countries and those of the rest of the world. The basket method of the valuation of the SDR is illustrated in Table 2.

What would be the advantages of pegging the Zimbabwe dollar to the SDR rather than to the adopted basket?

Firstly, the SDR is a common numeraire with an international status. The currency composition of the basket of the SDR is determined by the IMF, is widely known and is not likely to be chan-

ged suddenly. The value of the SDR against the major currencies is calculated every day and this information is readily available.

Secondly, the basket is not static. The SDR currency composition and weighting pattern are to be revised every five years, beginning January 1, 1986, so as to reflect any changes in the structure of world-wide exports of goods and services during the latest five years period. Thus the 1986 revision will include the most important currencies during 1980 to 1984.

Thirdly, although pegging to the SDR has the drawback that it probably does not reflect movements in the effective exchange rate quite as closely as an import-weighted basket, if the divergence between the SDR rate and the import-weighted basket is small, the country can benefit from the SDR pegging through an increase in intra-regional trade.

The validity of this point can be illustrated by way of a sample calculation of the divergence of the SDR basket peg and of a single currency peg from the import-weighted basket peg for some developing countries in the period 1970 to 1980 (see Table 3). The results clearly show how very little the SDR peg deviates from the import-weighted peg.

Fourth, the SDR may be expected to reflect the world pattern of absorption of primary products better than the country's import-weighted basket. To that extent it is expected to perform somewhat better in stabilising export receipts in Zimbabwe dollars.

TABLE 3: Standard deviation of the SDR, UK£ and US\$ pegs from the import-weighted basket peg, 1970 — 1980 (in %)*

Country	SDR peg	UK£ peg	US\$ peg
Zambia	1,2	— +	8,7
Tanzania	1,8	10,0	10,3
Malawi	2,4	7,1	7,7
Kenya	1,5	8,0	8,6
Zaire	4,2	— +	12,5
India	0,9	8,0	7,8
Pakistan	0,5	8,4	8,8

*Source: Author's computations.

+ : not applicable.

Finally, it should be pointed out that an increasing number of developing countries are becoming aware of the advantages of pegging their local currencies to the SDR and are acting accordingly. As on June 30 1982, 15 developing countries had done so, 10 of which are from Africa. These are Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Zaire and Zambia.

[25 Feb 83 p 4]

[Text]

THE debate on the December 1982 devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar continues unabated.

To summarise, there are those who believe it is a boon (with lower export prices leading to increased competitiveness of the country's exports on the world's markets).

There are those, on the other hand, who firmly believe that it was ill-advised since import prices would be raised by at least 20%, leading to further acceleration of an already burdensome level of inflation.

In this second article on the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar, I shall concentrate on the likely macro-economic effects of this measure. I shall limit the investigation to the response of those key structural features that are relevant to an emergent open economy like ours, namely the balance-of-payments, terms of trade and inflation.

The fundamental premise upon which the discussion is based is that disequilibrium exchange rates can be an important cause of serious injury to economic performance against which the costs of shifting towards equilibrium rates ought to be assessed.

This article is not the proper forum for examining the plausibility or otherwise of this assumption. But whether or not this presumption is valid, exchange rate variation (in this case, devaluation) is a phenomenon with potential major effects. Let us look at some of these major effects.

Firstly, let us concentrate on the effect on balance-of-payments. Most countries devalue, as a formal policy, in order to improve their balance-of-payments. The strongest argument against devaluation, in this respect, is that it would not lead to this improvement for a variety of reasons: production for export will not expand

or not expand fast enough; if export production does expand, market prices abroad will fall substantially; demand for imports may be inelastic; devaluation can set off fears of further devaluation and so cause a net outflow of capital; domestic price inflation checks real export expansion and stimulates real and monetary demand for imports; any rise in money incomes will check growth of exports but will encourage growth of imports.

Secondly, let us look at the effect on the terms of trade. A frequent argument against devaluation is that it will worsen the commodity terms of trade of the country. For developing countries prices are at given levels on the world markets and cannot be influenced by policies in these countries.

The terms of trade will thus remain unchanged because, for a given developing country, its exports are a small proportion of total world supply and its imports are an even smaller fraction of total world demand. On the export side there are a few exceptions such as Iraqi dates, Malaysian tin, Saudi Arabian oil and Brazilian coffee. There are no exceptions on the import side.

Thirdly, what are the effects on inflation (as reflected in both price and money income changes)? The effects can be put into three categories.

One, effects reflecting elasticities of domestic goods' supplies for export and for import substitution and of domestic demand for imports. Both elasticities (but especially the one for export) are greater in the longer run than in the short run.

Two, differences in export and import time lags have their effects directly and via policy decisions.

Three, effects from capital

TABLE 1: J curve for Zimbabwe: estimated price and volume effects of 20% devaluation of the dollar in December, 1982.

Quarter following devaluation	Assumed rate of change in input prices (cumulative) (%)	Assumed rate of change in import volume (cumulative) (%)	Value of imports (Z\$M)	Assumed rate of change in export prices (cumulative) (%)	Assumed rate of change in export volume (cumulative) (%)	Value of exports (Z\$M)	Trade Balance (Z\$M)
Base quarter*	—	—	84★	—	—	70★	-6★
1	14	0	96	3	0	72	-24
2	20	0	102	6	0	74	-28
8	20	-12	90	14	12	90	0
12	20	-20	82	16	20	99	17

* Taken as the fourth quarter of 1982

★ These are the monthly averages for 1982, based on the trade figures for the first two quarters of 1982 (*Monthly Digest of Statistics*, November 1982).

movements (anticipatory and other speculative capital flows, domestic investment and credit shifts.)

So we have summarised the effects that devaluation is expected to have on three key areas of an economy of a developing country. The germane question here is, have these effects manifested themselves in developing countries that devalued their national currencies in the recent past? If so, to what extent? If not, why not? If not, what other detrimental spin-offs were generated?

A recent study (*The concomitants of exchange rate depreciation: less developed countries, 1971 — 1973* by T Morgan and A Davis of the University of Wisconsin — Madison, USA) provides the answers to some of these questions. The sample that these workers used consists of the 42 largest developing countries for which there were adequate data during 1971 to 1973, a period of widespread exchange rate shifts (the currency crisis of 1971, the US dollar revaluation in August 1971, the Smithsonian agreement of December 1971, the relative calm of 1972, etc).

A summary of the major findings of this study is as follows. Firstly, effective exchange-rate depreciation (a devaluation in excess of 10%) was found to be associated unreliably with goods-and-services flow but clearly positively associated with capital flows. Capital flows were dominantly large so that the overall apparent influence on the balance-of-payments was generally favourable. In

those cases where devaluation was unsuccessful (that is, in which the balance-of-payments worsened), the domestic money supply rose sharply.

Secondly, terms of trade changes were clearly dominated by other than the effects of devaluation, apparently reflecting mainly differential rates of commodity price changes. Thirdly, as to the inflation experience, variations were too great among the sample of countries, with interpretation blurred by fluctuating effective exchange rates and other matters like the comparability of consumer price indices. On the whole, at most, only a loose relation between devaluation and inflation was indicated.

On the basis of the results of this study (which is one of the most comprehensive of the genre) devaluation does not have detrimental effects on the economy of a developing country, even though the benefits may not be clear-cut.

For those who are uncomfortable with the equivocality of Morgan and Davies' conclusions, an alternative approach is to derive what economists call the J curve for Zimbabwe.

The J curve is a graphical representation of the adjustment path followed by the trade balance of a country in response to a currency devaluation. This curve has been constructed for Zimbabwe utilising the following modest assumptions:

- Export unit values in Z\$ respond to the devaluation at a rate of 3% per quarter over a period of four quarters and thereafter at

0.5% per quarter, adding up to 16% increase, three years after devaluation.

- Import unit values in ZS respond at a rate of 14% in the first quarter following devaluation and at a rate of 6% in the second quarter, reflecting a complete pass-through after two quarters.

- After 1,5 quarters the volumes of both exports and imports begin to respond at a rate of 2% per quarter, with the cumulative response extending over two and a half years and adding up to 20% three years after devaluation.

The results of this simulation exercise are presented in Table 1. It is thus expected that, amongst other things, the trade balance will deteriorate for the first seven quarters following devaluation (that is, up to September, 1984) and will improve thereafter, with the turn-over point being the eighth quarter following devaluation (that is, during October to December, 1984).

In conclusion, it can be reasonably argued that whichever approach is taken, provided prudent economic management is undertaken, the country can expect some positive effects of the recent dollar devaluation, but not before late 1984 at the earliest. We ought to recognise this fact and make the necessary adjustments in our national expectations.

CSO: 3400/969

'HERALD' CALLS FOR OUSTER OF SA-BASED JOURNALISTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Mar 83 p 13

[Text]

HARARE. — Zimbabwe's leading daily, the Herald, yesterday suggested that foreign journalists based in South Africa be denied Press facilities in Harare.

In a leader the newspaper says:

"A politician who tries to overthrow a constitutionally elected government is sometimes turned into a legendary figure the moment he flees his country.

"The Press sees to that. It attempts to create a kind of a superman. So it is in the case of Joshua Nkomo, the fugitive Zapu leader who is now in London.

"For the past 21 days he has been supplying foreign journalists with good copy. He seems to do well with foreign correspondents, particularly those based in South Africa. He seems to have a grip on them.

"He can even make them jump or walk on their heads. His last act was to order them to turn up at his final Press conference in Zimbabwe blindfolded, and they obliged."

In recent months, for-

eign correspondents had come under heavy criticism over the way they have handled Zimbabwe.

Last Sunday, the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, accused the foreign Press based in Harare of portraying Zimbabwe as a country on the verge of civil war, says the Herald.

The facts were that Zimbabwe was forging ahead without Mr Nkomo, that racial harmony prevailed, the democratic process survived, law and order were being maintained and, on the whole, the young nation was doing well.

"Some foreign journalists, of course, cannot deny that they have been a front for Nkomo and have been responsible for giving Zimbabwe a bad name.

"We again suggest that those journalists based in South Africa be denied Press facilities here. The reports about this country by the Pretoria-based Daily Telegraph correspondent in particular leave much to be desired," the newspaper said. — Sapa.

MINISTER MAKONI CLAIMS SA HAS 'GLUT OF OIL'

Harare THE SUNDAY MAIL in English 27 Feb 83 p 5

[Article by Ruth Weiss: "Pretoria Entices Zimbabwe With Oil from Coal...But at what Price?"]

[Text]

THE Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Cde Simba Makoni, recently referred to "a glut of oil" in South Africa, which that country is anxious to offload on Zimbabwe.

The glut most probably does exist, as South Africa has long suffered from a neurosis over its oil supplies. It is well known that South Africa is a treasure trove of the world resources—the largest gold producer for the West, with huge reserves of other minerals, as well as precious stones. Name it, South Africa has it: except oil.

The National Party government which came to power in 1948 has always regarded this as a very serious situation. There is the natural urge on the part of the Nationalists to strive for self-sufficiency, having been threatened for so long with boycotts and oil embargoes as a result of its apartheid doctrine, the regime spent time, money and strategy on obtaining oil.

Firstly, it must be pointed out that South Africa's energy is coal and not oil-based; only around 26 percent of its energy needs are derived from oil and of its total consumption, around 21 percent is imported products: these figures, however, like all figures con-

cerning oil production and consumption, must be treated with caution: because it considers energy as strategic, anything concerning oil issues is considered secret.

Second, in order to safeguard its oil supplies South Africa spent millions on a process — the Fischer-Tropsch technique, developed in Germany — to produce oil from coal. This is now done nowhere else and certainly nowhere on as massive a scale as developed in South Africa since 1950.

South Africa's huge Sasol I, as it became known, at Sasolburg in the Transvaal, is a prototype not easily copied elsewhere. It is the result of innovation and huge low-grade coal reserves, with coal mined at a cost lower than in other mining countries — in no small part due to cheap

black labour.

Further strategies included the extension of the oil-from-coal production with Sasols II and III; the building up of massive oil reserves believed to be in the region of 20 million tonnes; heavy investment in oil prospecting, both on and off-shore. Finally, Natref Refinery was built in collaboration with Iran in the era of the Shah.

While rumours of oil strikes persist, there is certainly no doubt about the increased oil output from gasified coal. Sasol II, a more sophisticated plant than one at Secunda in the Eastern Transvaal, is understood to produce light crude oil similar to Arabian crude for which South Africa's refineries are geared.

In 1975 Sasol II reached the construction stage at an estimated cost of R2 500 million, coming on stream in 1981.

It is, of course, a tremendous capital investment, just as Sasol I had been and Sasol III will be. The fear of an effective oil embargo, which so far has eluded anti-apartheid forces, has pushed the projects towards reality.

Besides, the oil price rises of the 70s had suddenly made South Africa's home-made product both competitive and profitable. Before 1973, Sasol oil — a lower quality product than the natural one — was always considered a costly exercise; suddenly, its vast capital outlay plus operating costs began to compare favourably with the development, say, of a new oil field.

Moreover, as prices are held by arrangement with the world's oil companies, Sasol is a profitable undertaking. When a Sasol share issue hit the South African stock ex-

change in 1979 it became the biggest public share issue and was heavily oversubscribed.

Sasol I does not produce diesel but a variety of petroleum products; but Sasol II and III produce diesel as well as other by-products. Last September it was announced that further R60 million extensions were to be made to Sasol II by both Sasol and a US company Westinghouse.

A new gasifier, the first of its kind, is to rear its head alongside the third-generation installations, to herald the fourth generation.

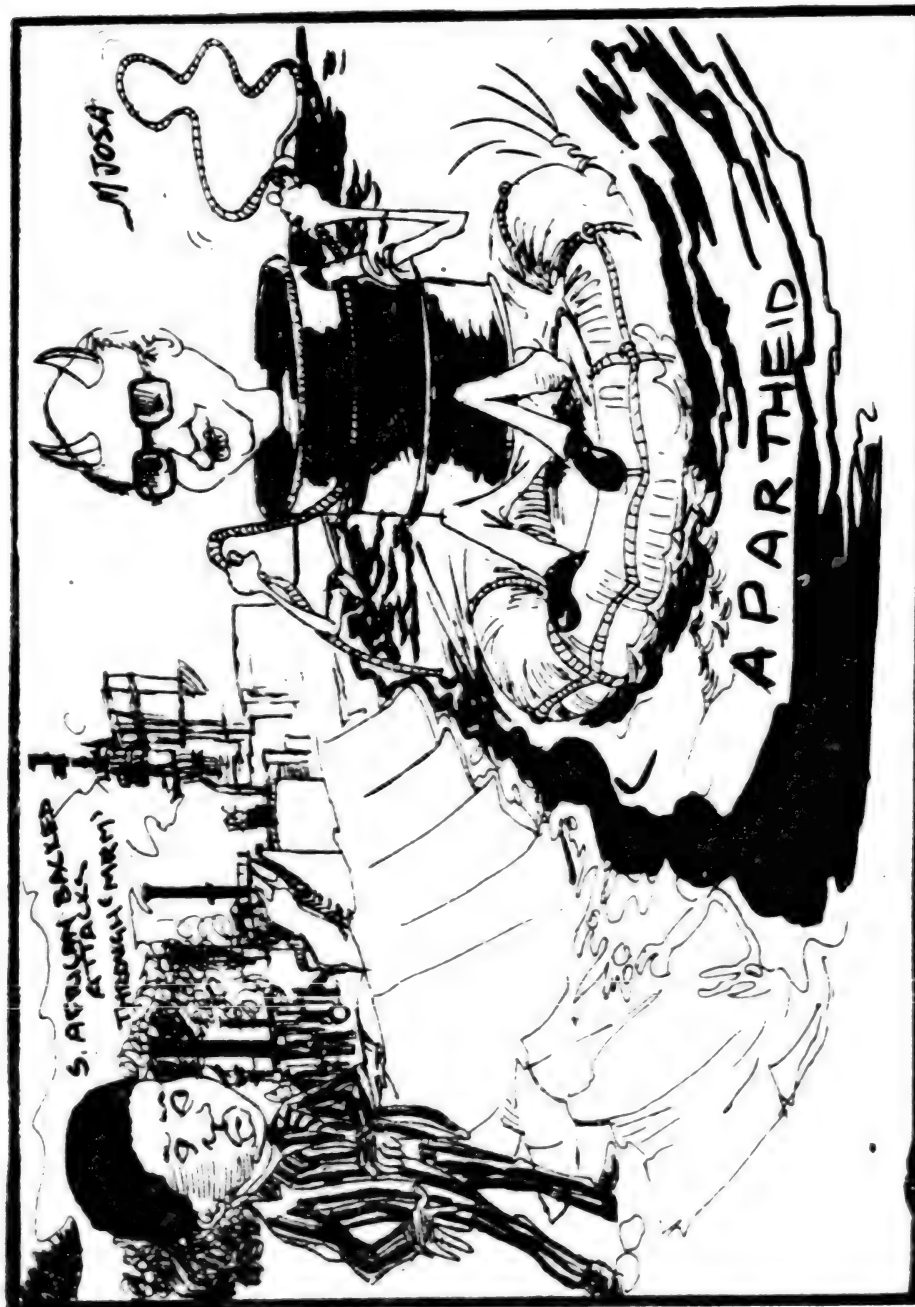
The production of synthetic fuel is of course a highly technical process and, apart from other basic issues, the Sasol plants have triggered off a series of other chemical industries. They are also a sensitive and vulnerable target for sabotage; there have been several "hits," one only a short while ago.

Despite such attacks, Cde Makoni is still likely to be right about South Africa's over-production:

South Africa's economy, too, is in recession and industrial demand is down.

Moreover, it is cheaper for South Africa's coastal provinces, Cape and Natal, as well as for Namibia, to import oil, given the present world glut, than use Sasol. The landed cost a tonne of crude at port is likely to be below that of a tonne of Sasol fuel transported across country.

It would be better business to send Sasol output trundling up via Beitbridge into Zimbabwe than down to the Cape. The question is what price Pretoria will demand economically, but above all politically and diplomatically. — Ziana Feature Service



CSO: 3400/994

NORTH KOREA'S INFLUENCE SPREADS THROUGH PEOPLE'S MILITIA

Johannesburg, SOWETAN in English 14 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

HARARE — To many people in southern Africa, the name Kim Il Sung might even today draw the response Kim Il who?

But in Zimbabwe the influence of the North Korean leader, one of the world's greatest cult figures, is slowly spreading.

It is the North Korean officers sent to Zimbabwe by the Great Leader, as he is known, who trained the soldiers of the national army's Fifth Brigade which has gained international notoriety for its aggressive posture in Matabeleland.

North Korean designers and builders put up the towering memorial at Heroes' Acre in Harare to commemorate those who died in the struggle to liberate Zimbabwe from white rule.

It is North Korean rice, a gift from the government in Pyongyang, which Zimbabweans are now eating.

And it is North Korean officers who are training the instructors who will spread their influence to the remotest corners of Zimbabwe as

the latest arm of the security forces, the People's Militia, takes shape.

At a parade at Paradise Camp near Bindura, some 80km from Harare, prime Minister Robert Mugabe told 750 instructors who had completed a four-month training course that it would be their job to instil in the thousands of militia members around the country the same sense of purpose, enthusiasm and self-discipline which had been demanded of them by their Korean comrades-in-arms.

It is planned to establish a 20 000 strong militia which according to the deputy minister in charge of paramilitary matters, Mr William Ndangana, will work hand-in-hand with the 40 000 strong regular national army, the police and the Central Intelligence Organisation.

Men and women between 16 and 65 who "support the government" will be eligible to join, said Mr Ndangana, a veteran guerilla fighter, former Zania chief of operations and

member of the ruling Party's central committee.

Militia units will be established in districts throughout the country with 2 500 personnel in each of the eight provinces.

Prime Minister Mugabe has described the role of the militia as the eyes and ears of the Government, especially active in the rural areas because it was there, he said, that the enemy would seek to obtain food, water, money and cover.

But it is not only armed bands that the militia will be trained to counter. It will also be their job to be on the alert for people spreading anti-government propaganda.

"Some of the enemy will be armed with dissenting tongues to sow the seeds of doubt and discord," said Mr Mugabe.

"In many cases these interlopers are more dangerous because they are trained to sound plausible and their objective is to lure the people away from the path of socialism.

"Armed or unarmed, the People's Militia must warn the armed forces and police of the presence of such elements immediately they are detected."

The North Korean influence in the training of the first group of instructors was evident in the display put on at their final parade.

Like the Fifth Brigade, the militiamen drilled with communist AK rifles. Their ceremonial march is the goose step.

Most other units of the armed forces are trained on British Army lines and are equipped with FN or G3 rifles, weapons used by the Nato forces and passed on to the Zimbabwe National Army from the Rhodesian security forces.

Big play is made of the martial arts — unarmed combat and breaking bricks and planks with hands and feet featured in the public displays by Fifth Brigade and the militia instructors.

So far the People's Militia has been established in only one district, Gokwe, in the northern part of the country bordering on Matabeleland.

Mr Ndangana says it has been successful in flushing out dissidents from there.

He estimates that it will take four years to get the militia operating all over Zimbabwe. By then, he says, it will be ready to take on anybody, including South African forces should they invade Zimbabwe.

FINAL DRAFT OF NEW LABOR BILL COMPLETED

Employees' Rights

Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

THE Ministry of Labour and Social Services has completed its final draft for the Labour Bill which will soon be presented to the Cabinet for approval.

After approval, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbira Kangai, will table it in Parliament during its next sitting in June.

The Bill is aimed at replacing the present Labour Act which is regarded by both Government and trade unions as unjust to the majority of workers in Zimbabwe.

The new Bill contains — among others, a specification of fundamental rights for employees in all sectors of the economy — including domestic workers.

Under it, no employer in Zimbabwe shall discriminate against any employee on the grounds of race, tribe, place of origin, political opinion, colour, creed or sex.

It emphasises that employers will not be allowed to discriminate against any employee in relation to:

- The advertisement of employment or the recruitment for employment,
- The classification, creation or abolition of jobs or posts,
- The determination or the allocation of wages, salaries, pensions, accommodation, leave or other benefits,
- The choice of persons for jobs or posts, training, advancement, apprenticeships, transfer, promotion or retrenchment.

The Bill warns that any employer who contravenes these regulations would be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding \$2 000, or two years imprisonment, or both.

According to the Bill, any employee who becomes a victim because of the employer's contravention of the

regulations is entitled to claim in any competent court, damages from the employer for any loss caused or expense incurred.

It also made it clear that no employer would be allowed to pay his employees a wage which was lower than that specified by law.

In the Bill, every employee would have a right to be a member of any registered trade union for the industry in which he is employed.

No condition of employment and no offer of employment would include the requirement by employers that the employee should not be a member or an officer of a trade union or workers' committee.

The Bill spells out that an employer would be committing an unfair labour practice if he refused to bargain in good faith with a workers' committee or a trade union which was authorised to represent the employees or failed to comply with a collective bargaining agreement.

It also said a trade union or workers' committee would be committing an unfair labour practice if it knowingly failed to represent an employee's interests with respect to any actual or alleged violation of his rights under valid collective bargaining or connives with an employer in unfair labour practice.

It would also be an unfair practice on the part of an unregistered trade union to act as a collective bargaining agent or to attempt to organise any workers' committee. It should also not collect union dues from workers when there is a trade union registered in that particular industry.

The Bill adds that trade unions and employers may negotiate collective bargaining agreements on any conditions of employment which are of mutual interest to the parties.

Collective Bargaining

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 83 p 3

[Text]

TRADE unions and employers in Zimbabwe will be allowed to negotiate collective bargaining agreements on conditions of employment and wages — if the new labour Bill becomes law this year.

The Bill, to be tabled in Parliament during its next sitting in June, allows unions and employers to negotiate pay and minimum wages for employees in different grades and types of occupations.

It also allows the two parties to negotiate:

- Benefits for employees and deductions which an employer may make from the wages, including membership fees and union dues;

- Methods of calculating rates of pay and all issues pertaining to overtime, piece work, and holidays;

- The demarcation of the appropriate categories and classes of employment and their respective functions;

- The conditions of employment for apprentices and the number of hours of work and times of work

with respect to all or some of the employees; and

- The requirements of occupational safety and the access by the parties to the records of employment and pay.

Every collective negotiation, the Bill says, shall contain a term requiring the parties to renegotiate the agreement within a period not exceeding three years.

A collective bargaining agreement, however, shall not contain any provision which is unreasonable, or unfair to the respective rights of the parties or inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

The Bill adds that the existence of a collective bargaining agreement shall not preclude an employer and his employees from agreeing to an introduction of higher rates of pay, or other more favourable conditions of employment before the expiry of

such a collective bargaining agreement.

It says trade unions and employers involved in negotiating a collective bargaining agreement shall negotiate in good faith. Failure to do so would be unfair labour practice which could bring about a situation that undermined the basis of negotiating in good faith.

The parties concerned in negotiating a collective bargaining agreement may be represented by committees, delegates or agents — provided that their powers are specified in writing and certified by the parties they represent.

Once agreement had been reached, the parties would send it to the Minister of Labour and Social Services for registration. Once it was registered, the agreement would become effective and binding.

Minister's Powers

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

THE new Labour Bill empowers the Minister of Labour and Social Services to make regulations on the protection of workers' rights and control of employment.

Regulations made by the minister shall prevail over the provision of any other statutory instrument, agreement or arrangement.

The Bill which will be tabled in Parliament dur-

ing its next sitting after it has been approved by the Cabinet, categorically states that the minister may make regulations providing for the rights of employees — including minimum wages, benefits, social security, retirements and other conditions of employment.

He can also make regulations on:

- The deductions which may be made from the wages of employees, the hours of work of employees, including overtime, night and shift work, rest and meal breaks and the charges that may be made for food and other services;

- The leave, including sick leave, maternity and bereavement leave that shall be granted to employees and the remuneration and allowances that should be payable to them;

- The holidays that shall be granted to or may be withheld from workers and allowances that they will get;

- The establishment of pension, social security, sick, medical, holiday provident, insurance and other funds for employees and the levying of contributions by employers and employees;

- The special conditions that shall be applicable to female, juvenile and

disabled employees, including the prohibition of the employment of persons below a specified age;

● The restriction of employing pregnant women in specified types and categories of employment; and

● The requirement of employers to employ disabled persons and also the recruitment and employment of unskilled, semi-skilled and skilled labour and apprentices.

The minister is also empowered by the Bill to control the recruitment of citizens, non-citizens and residents for any type of employment within and outside Zimbabwe.

He can order the reinstatement of employees where they have been retrenched — whether voluntarily or otherwise, in circumstances which are to their disadvantage or

contrary to the national interest.

On maternity leave, the Bill says a female employee who is pregnant and produces to her employer a certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner or State registered nurse certifying that the birth of her child was due in the next 42 days shall, at her request, be granted unpaid leave until at least 42 days after the child's birth.

The period of unpaid leave which an employee may take, before and after the birth of her child, shall not exceed 84 days unless where a registered practitioner or State registered nurse certifies that as a result of complications during delivery, she needs to convalesce for a specified period in excess of 42 days after the birth of her child.

CSO: 3400/969

MINISTER REJECTS REQUEST TO TAKE OVER CHURCH PROPERTY

Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by Eunice Chadoka]

[Text] THE Government will not take over private property belonging to the churches unless the churches themselves ask it to do so, says the Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikwore.

The minister firmly rejected a request on Thursday by a four-man delegation sent by the Chitepo Zanu (PF) branch in Mutare to take over Nyakatsapa United Methodist Mission farm.

The delegation told the minister at previous meetings that they wanted the Methodist farm taken over or be made part of the Mutasa communal land.

The minister replied: "The Government can deal with this matter only if the United Methodist Church gave it an offer to take over its property."

"The church has the right to enforce its own principles and policies and the Government has no hand in the matter."

Nyakatsapa Mission farm is about 40 km from Mutare along the Inyanga road. Here the church runs a secondary school and a commercial farm.

The delegation was led by

the chairman of Zanu (PF) Chitepo branch, who is a legal tenant at the farm.

The delegation's main complaint is that since the beginning of the year the mission has taxed them \$10 a year for living there. They used to pay only \$3 a year.

On top of this they also pay 50c for each head of cattle. The money is used for dip-tank facilities.

The tenants complained that the 50c tax was no longer justified since the dip-tank belonged to the Government.

"We do not know whether this tax goes to the Government or is meant to enrich other people," Mr Masumba said.

The mission farm is on 1 200 ha and supports 90 families.

The delegation's other main complaint was that strict rules were imposed on them by the mission authorities.

They are not allowed to marry many wives, drink or brew beer, or smoke and are forced to go to church. They also claim that for 14 days in a month they are expected to repair the road and do other odd jobs for the mission free

of charge. The tenants feel they have the right to choose what they want good or bad.

"Christianity at the mission must be practised willingly and not forcibly. They tell us to abide by the mission rules or we will be sacked," Mr Abel Mugocho said.

A mission spokesman, Mr Maxwell Chambara, said: "According to the beliefs of our church, no member shall be allowed to practise polygamy to drink or brew beer and to smoke."

"Membership to the United Methodist Church is voluntary and any member has the right to pull out or to remain."

He admitted that taxation at the farm had been increased to \$10 a year, but this was because funds from overseas donors had been cut.

"Three-quarters of the 9 families have paid their \$10 tax and about a handful haven't done so."

He also admitted that the tenants were being made to work on the road, which was about 2.5 km and used by the tenants' cars and scotch carts.

Mr Chambara said the problems at the mission farm were being created by a handful of people.—ZIS

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF HYBRID SEED PRODUCTION DESCRIBED

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Mar 83 p 13

[Article by Caroline Allen]

[Text]

ZIMBABWE is still keeping ahead of a huge agricultural racket hitting many other developing countries.

There is growing concern over the breeding and marketing methods of some of the international agri-chemical corporations which develop seed hybrids.

In a situation one agronomist described as "possibly immoral but not illegal" the same corporations of industrialised countries pick up fresh genetic material from seed banks in the Third World, take it back to their own countries and develop new strains which they then promote (sell) back to the Third World.

Developing nations are thus not only paying "royalties" for the use of hybrids bred from their own seed, but also paying a regular purchase price each year for new seed.

Some seed breeders maintain that the corporations are "just filling a void".

"There isn't one country that hasn't benefited from these imported hybrids and the programmes. They haven't got anything of their own to offer," says one local breeder.

"Strictly speaking the corporations developing hybrids shouldn't be able to get hold of the parent lines, since these are registered in each country.

"There is a whole lot of politics mixed up in it, and many governments are unsure how to play it."

The local branch of Ciba-Geigy, a large agri-chemical and pharmaceutical corporation, which runs an agricultural scheme close to Harare, declined to comment on the allegations levelled worldwide against the industry.

Countries and corporations met in Geneva last year to try to establish a procedure where the countries that hold the parent generations of a seed would have first option on the markets and the experiments with the hybrids. No agreement was reached and the old system still operates.

The disturbing result of this is that in those countries (notably in South America) without germ plasma banks, the old traditional varieties are bred out or eaten for food when the yields from the imported hybrids do not produce in the advertised abundance.

Because of the uniformity of the seed there is total crop loss and total famine if the crop fails, and the resistance of indigenous grain, developed over several years, is wiped out in a generation.

"There is doubt and suspicion about who is controlling the research and the marketing, and who really benefits," says one coordinator of a rural development project. "No one objects to the use of hybrid seed as such."

Further cause for concern is the World Health Organisation statistic that 500 000 Third World inhabitants die annually by consuming pesticides or crop chemicals, though not all of these could be traced to treated seed.

Hybrid seed breeders argue that as the seed is expensive there is no point in planting it unprotected, as it would be susceptible to contamination by fungus or pests, and fail to produce high yields.

That, says the rural developer, is exactly the point. High doses of toxic herbicides and insecticides must be used to get the yields.

Then came the revelation in a 1981 report investigating foreign operations of US corporations that agri-chemical industries were second only to the US aerospace industry in "questionable overseas payments".

Zimbabwe's case comes somewhere between the two interests of agri-business and Third World victim.

A spokesman for the Zimbabwe Seed Maize Association says hybrid seed production here is "well under control". All food hybrids are developed by the Government's agricultural research institute, which holds the parent generations of the hybrids.

The Government also has a single contract with the 40-year-old Zimbabwe Seed Maize Association (ZSMA) which breeds and markets all the hybrids developed.

The 160 producers in the ZSMA co-operative conform to exacting standards to produce the uniformity and quality of seed maize demanded. The association has a staff of nine inspectors who regularly check that specifications are adhered to.

Zimbabwe competes favourably with the 15 or so South African rivals in the export market to other African countries. The ZSMA's hybrids are bred for local needs and conditions but producers "keep their eye on other market trends".

The secret of the rapidly increasing demand for Zimbabwean hybrids is primarily because it is the cheapest source of consistently high quality in Africa. The government bears the initial cost of research which is otherwise passed to the consumer, and the seed goes straight from the producers' co-operative to the farmers, ex-

cluding middlemen.

Demand for locally bred hybrids rose by 50 percent in the last year alone. No commercial farmers use open-pollinated seed when they can get a 40 to 50 percent better yield from hybrids.

Even more gratifying for the industry is the new market which has opened up through the expansion of the communal farming sector, which accounted for 20 percent of the new demand.

The National Farmers' Association reports that the 80 percent of communal farmers using hybrid seed prefer the Zimbabwean products, and resist attempts to promote even the South African varieties.

"Yields are satisfactory, because there is the infrastructure of transport and extension services to ensure that the seed receives the high level of management it needs," says a local maize seed grower.

But there have been some disasters that breeders and farmers are anxious to avoid in the future.

Groundnut seed developed in temperate regions and imported to Zimbabwe produced luxuriant vegetation but no groundnuts. In 1965 an American maize hybrid imported and planted produced "a calamity crop".

Zimbabwean developers and growers believe local hybrid production for local or at least African use, has a bright future.

International seed exporters will not find Zimbabwe easy prey for promotion of inappropriate programmes.

"We know that if we try to import hybrids we find ourselves in dire straits," a ZSMA man concluded.

EXPERIMENTAL RICE GROWING PROJECT REPORTED

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Mar 83 p 7

[Article by Caroline Allen]

[Text] **A MARSHY corner of Rothwell Farm, in the Kutama district, has an ear for innovation.**

For it is here that 20 different types of rice are being experimentally grown to see which are best suited for local conditions.

Rice, the country's second favourite staple food, has a multitude of strains, from long hairy ears, which protect the seed from birds, to short fat ones, which are more resilient.

The work is being done by the Plant Research Unit, headed by Cde Ntoni Mugabe, and is the run-up to the establishment of a national rice development programme.

The sites of the rice trials are at the Henderson Research Station, Rothwell Farm, Chibero College, the Chikwaka communal farm and the Maarabani Rice Estate, each of which are testing about 20 types of rice.

"Six were obtained locally," says Cde Ntoni. "and the rest came from Tanzania, Nigeria, the Philippines and Japan. We have made contact for further collection from centres in Malaysia, Nepal, India and Bangladesh. So we should have 200 varieties by the next season."

Rice production conjures up scenes of paddy fields awash with muddy water and docile teams of buffalo drawing half-sub-

merged implements. Is the crop going to be appropriate to conditions in Zimbabwe?

"An historian called Palmer, who was writing about agricultural history in Zimbabwe from 1890 to 1908, pointed out that farmers produced a wide variety of crops which included rice," says Cde Ntoni. "It was growing in the low-lying areas, and even then was considered a delicacy."

However, despite the demand for rice, production has been steadily decreasing.

People stopped cultivating on vleis and near rivers, natural rice production sites, after "lop-sided efforts" to prevent soil erosion by some officials.

"They told people to stop cultivating altogether, when in fact what was needed was to make a concerted effort to teach people proper methods of cultivation, using good land-management practices to avoid soil erosion," says Cde Ntoni.

Rice was not considered a priority area for development by researchers, so there was no im-

provement in the availability or design of traditional de-husking and milling facilities.

"There is also the thorny issue of land shortage, which dictated that maize, which yields more than rice for each unit area, should be planted."

"But rice comes second in yield potential, giving more than a wheat crop. So where land is a limiting factor, rice should be considered before wheat," she said.

Zimbabwe will be likely to use upland types of rice which are planted in vleis where water accumulates, and where the crop is basically rain-fed.

The other submerged or hydromorphic variety needs a great deal of water and is unlikely to be suitable for general growing locally.

Zimbabwe now imports its rice from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, although it used to come from Malawi. Low production costs there made it more economical to import than to grow here.

Cde Ntoni believes that we could save the foreign exchange spent in the importation by producing enough locally. "Also, with

this present trend in high demand, there is no surety that the Malawian rice will be able to meet our needs, and we do not want to be dependent on importing essential goods."

The whole rice experiment is now in its second phase involving field trials under ideal conditions, to study growth habits, maturing time and yield.

The next phase will study the impact of local pests and diseases on the different types, under ordinary farm conditions, to see which will be the hardiest.

Only after this exhaustive research has been completed and appraised is the national rice programme likely to get off the ground.

CSO: 3400/968

PRESSURES ON HOUSING MARKET INCREASE

Harare BUSINESS-HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

THE property market is coming under strain as more and more people seek to buy their own homes. In many cases they are first-time buyers.

Building societies confirm they have sufficient funds to meet demand, but the number of properties available is beginning to dwindle as no new homes are being built.

An Institute of Estate Agents spokesman said yesterday there was a shortage of property, particularly in the leasing field.

"One can envisage tremendous strains and pressures on the housing market in the years to come," he said.

"This is partly attributable to the present rent controls, and also to the fact that nobody is building houses because it is not economic to do so."

The spokesman said that a new problem was emerging. "Building societies are foreclosing on properties where the rent board has fixed the rent below the level of mortgage repayments. As a result owners cannot keep up with their repayments."

GROWING

The Building Societies' Association confirmed that there had been some cases of foreclosure for

this reason recently, but denied that it was a growing trend.

"Obviously we bend over backwards to assist people who have fallen behind with their repayments, but building societies have to foreclose if those mortgage repayments, for whatever reason, are not maintained," said a spokesman.

"The largest problem is with absentee landlords."

"Either they are not prepared to send money into the country if there is a shortfall of funds or they are unable to do so because of the exchange control regulations of the country they are living in."

"People who leave the country with outstanding bonds on their properties here are asking for trouble," he added.

In spite of the potential shortage of homes building societies are currently lending around \$4 million a month.

Founders Building Society announced this week that its liquidity position had improved and it was now able to lift all its lending restrictions without requiring securities for loans.

Those restrictions were imposed in late 1981 after the bank rate was doubled and interest rates were adjusted accordingly. The societies are required by law to maintain a 20 per cent liquidity ratio.

Founders hope to lend about \$2 million over the next three to four months.

Central Africa Building Society (CABS), the country's largest, has come off its open allocation introduced in mid-1982, but is still lending \$1.5 million a month.

At the Beverley Building Society general manager Mr Dick Collier said that mortgages were running at about \$2 million. Last month the society granted \$2.8 million in bonds.

CABS' general manager Mr John Wood said that at the moment it was a sellers' market because of the number of mortgages granted over the last six to seven months.

"There is no doubt the market is hardening due probably to the fact that Government is not spending and liquidity in the money market is drying up," said Mr Wood.

"We have a two to three months waiting list because of fluctuations in the money market," he added.

However, Mr Wood was also concerned that prospective and existing home-owners were being hit hard in their pockets by ever rising costs and inflation. With less money available they were having to dig into their savings, especially as wages were not keeping pace with the cost of living.

● The three building societies had \$379 million in outstanding mortgages between them as at January 31 compared with \$370 million at June 30, 1982.

CHITUNGWIZA HOUSING PLAN HITS SNAG

Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 5

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text] **CHITUNGWIZA Town Council's plan to build 10 000 houses a year has met a snag — all the land and money provided by the Government has been used, says its chairman, Cde Bernard Panganayi Guyo.**

Cde Guyo said applications had therefore been made to the Ministry of Local Government and Town Planning and the Ministry of Housing to provide more land and money.

"If all goes well and according to plan, we expect to build more than 30 000 houses within the Government's three-year development plan."

The housing backlog, reported to be more than 20 000 last year, had "neither worsened nor lessened". This was because the waiting list was derived from the area's lodgers and had remained nearly constant.

In a wide-ranging interview with The Herald, Cde Guyo said the council had decided to sell houses in Zengeza 3 and Seke Unit A to their tenants.

"We are still considering selling to other tenants in other sectors. To make sure that sitting tenants will be able to buy their houses, we have agreed to make payments as a continuation of rent, not as one lump."

Of about 30 000 houses in Chitungwiza, 19 435 had electricity and another 1 450 had electrical equip-

ment installed but were still waiting to be connected to mains supplies.

About 1 200 other houses were being electrified and the council was waiting for a Government grant to install electricity in another 4 000 houses, he said.

Cde Guyo said members of the Apostolic sect in St Mary's had asked the Government to move them to a place near Nyatsime College and the council was erecting four taps and two toilets "in their temporary place". The council had also resolved to accelerate the removal of rubbish in this area to improve sanitation.

"We have also requested the European Economic Community to extend tower lights into the area so that it does not remain a dark town."

A provincial planning officer who inspected this sect of basket-makers' colony had said that there was not enough land to build houses, schools and a church as the "Vapostori" had requested.

Cde Guyo said there had been no dispute between his council and tuckshop owners as previously

reported, and that traders in Chitungwiza had not opposed the council's intention to raise licence fees because of proliferating tuckshops.

"We have a by-law which prohibits the operation of tuckshops near shopping centres. Even if they did, stiff competition from big shops will make them die a natural death."

Cde Guyo said that although the council had stopped accepting licences for tuckshops in December, many of them still operated and the council was waiting for a Government decision on the issue. He said the council only chased them from places where it wanted to build.

"I want to make this clear: We don't go around with graders and bulldozers demolishing tuckshops. They remain functioning until the council wants that land for something else," he said.

He said the council elections "were definitely on" in August but gave no further details.

Chitungwiza Town Council had plans to develop the area until it was on a par with Harare, Cde Guyo said. He said apart from Government projects going on in the area, such as the erection of a Telephone Exchange Centre, the council was doing "its bit to improve the living conditions of the people".

"We are building four play centres at the moment to add to the three already built. These will be in St Mary's, Unit L Seke, Zengeza 3 and Unit O Seke and should be completed by the end of this month. After installing equipment, all of these should be operating by May."

The Seke Polyclinic is now nearing completion and should be completed by September.

RIDDELL CALLS FOR OVERVIEW OF ECONOMY

Harare BUSINESS-HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by Lynda Loxton]

[Text]

A NATIONAL committee should be established to evaluate the effects of new technology on Zimbabwe's economy and map out a consistent long term policy.

This was the call made last week by Mr. Roger Riddell, chief economist at the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries, when he addressed the USA CIMIS-Zimbabwe YMCA executive summit in Harare.

"My plea for a national overview of the effects and consequences of the current, largely unco-ordinated policies and of the opportunities potentially available from adopting more systematic and consistent policies would, if needed, lead not only to greater benefits for the country as a whole but would, I hope, enable firms to plan their individual strategies more on the basis of sound cost-benefit analysis than on guesswork or intuition," he said.

Some of the points raised by Mr Riddell were:

- Mistakes had already been made in the choice of equipment and hardware. Micro-processors, for example, had been bought or given to the Government that were incompatible with each other.
- Companies had to ensure that new technology suited their present and future needs, would not be

obsolete within a short period and would, with minimum training, be compatible with the skills of their available manpower if they wanted their productivity and efficiency to increase.

- The most common effect of greater automation in the less developed countries was a slowing down of employment growth. In manufacturing activities it changed the structure of employment, with a greater demand for high level skills to service, design and teach people to use the high technology.

In view of the grim prospects for employment and job creation in Zimbabwe between 1981 and 1986, it could be argued that it would be foolish to open up its economy even more to the new automation and perhaps that it had gone too far already.

However, he went on to argue, "a slavish adherence" to labour rather than capital intensive technologies "would be one of the most serious mistakes in policy making that this country could make."

This was because short-run emphasis on employment creation could well lead to less employment in the medium and long term.

- One of the less tangible benefits of computerisation was increased efficiency, leading to

greater competitiveness.

"Now, because Zimbabwe's economic health, and, in particular, its need to earn foreign exchange, is intricately linked to its ability to remain competitive internationally, its overall level of business efficiency has to keep pace with efficiency-changes in competitive countries," said Mr Riddell.

"Thus the level of computerisation in the public sector, in the transport sector and in the banking sector is a critical element in Zimbabwe's international economic viability. In short, it is not just a domestic issue and job losses in one sector have to be weighted against job creation in others."

● By far the most dramatic effect of automation on the world economy was that it was changing "the whole pattern of production and trade."

Developing countries like Zimbabwe would face an increasing drop in demand for their raw materials as industrialised nations turned to synthetic substitutes or simply required less because of falling production.

At the same time, finished export products like textiles, clothing and footwear, traditionally produced by labour-intensive industries in Zimbabwe, would be increasingly challenged by automated and more competitive industries elsewhere.

"The need for action is thus compelling," he said, pointing out that "changes beyond our borders may well have a dramatic effect on our current competitiveness, our foreign exchange earning capabilities and on our traditional providers of jobs."

SUCCESSFUL MERGER OF PT UNIONS PRAISED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

THE merger of the two unions in the posts and telecommunications industry should be a catalyst to others still dominated by rival trade unions, the Minister of Labour and Social Services, Cde Kumbirai Kangai, said yesterday.

The minister was opening the historic congress of the Zimbabwe PTC union's first congress to elect office bearers in the recently merged trade union.

Cde Kangai congratulated those who had brought together the two previously warring bodies and made them one cohesive trade union, and urged others to follow this example.

"That multiple unionism in any one undertaking is an evil is a fact that needs no further illustration. The employer finds himself having to negotiate with two or more rival groups over the same terms and conditions of employment.

"His agreement with any one of such unions becomes the beginning point of another union's escalating demands. No one union is willing to sign a collective bargaining agreement for fear of being

outbargained."

The progressive elements in the rival unions within the PTC guided by the Ministers of Information, Posts and Telecommunications and of Labour and Social Services, had ended the mutually destructive competition.

"We all know that after today's elections some of the former officers of the one or the other union will have to relinquish the offices they held and join the ranks of ordinary union members.

"We also know that the comrades concerned are aware of this, but for the sake of unity and for the sake of all workers in the corporation, they have discarded greed and lust for power and overcome narrow self-interest and opted for unity.

'TRUE SERVANTS'

"It is men of this type of calibre that Zim-

babwean trade unions, and indeed trade unions throughout the world need, if they are to be the true servants of the workers."

Cde Kangai said that a new labour Bill would soon be put before Cabinet to liberate all employees "who are now being preyed on by certain unrepentant employers and a few self-serving divisionist trade unionists".

"Workers should be the first to know that . . . free trade unionism means the freedom for the workers to unite rather than be divided, sub-divided and exploited by capital. Where workers fail to unite, their freedom ends."

Cde Kangai said that more than two years after the Government had called for the unity of trade unions in each undertaking, there were still self-serving divisionist trade unionists who continued with their "sinister activities".

SECURITY FORCES INDEMNITY REGULATIONS TO BE AMENDED

Harare THE HERALD in English 3 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

SECURITY Force Indemnity Regulations will be amended to remove those parts found "offensive" by the Senate Legal Committee, the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Cde Eddison Zvobgo, told Senators yesterday.

The amended regulations would provide simply that no actions for damage would lie against members of the security forces.

"This will mean that all other actions, whether by way of interdict for wrong arrest or whether by way of prosecution at the hands of the Attorney-General, will still lie in the normal way."

It was intended, however, to abolish the right to private prosecution.

Cde Zvobgo was speaking during debate on an adverse report by the Senate Legal Committee on Statutory Instrument 487 of 1982, as amended by Statutory Instrument 495A of 1982, which indemnifies members of the security forces, Government ministers, the Prime Minister and the President.

Safeguards

Cde Zvobgo said it was never the intention of the Government to deprive a person of his fundamental

constitutional rights.

The Senate Legal Committee felt that even with the built-in safeguards contained within the indemnity regulations, they could be interpreted as infringing the constitution in that they sought to prevent access to the courts.

The Government believed that, properly interpreted, they did not infringe on the Constitution, but "as the matter is perhaps arguable, although we do not concede the point, we are prepared to amend the regulations".

Cde Zvobgo said that in view of the state of emergency and the security situation there had to be indemnity for security forces from civil action in the courts, with regard to actions done in good faith and for the preservation of

the security of Zimbabwe.

"As in our situation of law the President and ministers are what we call vicariously liable for the actions of State servants, the indemnity must be extended to them as well," he said.

This indemnity was a "necessary evil" Cde Zvobgo said, "brought about by the times we live in".

"If there was not a security situation there would not be any need for these regulations.

"Even so, there, is no intention to give the security forces an open ticket or carte blanche to do what they like," he added.

The regulations made it quite clear that the security forces were still amenable to the criminal law of the land. If they committed criminal acts they were liable to prosecution, he said.

The minister said a copy of the draft amendments would be submitted to the Senate Legal Committee.

"We are confident that they will meet the objections and that the matter can be harmoniously and amicably settled," he said.

Senator Sam Whaley, of the Senate Legal Committee, said the adverse report would be withdrawn once the amendments had been published in the Government Gazette.

He asked that the debate be adjourned.

RELUCTANCE OVER CO-OPS, CAUSES, SOLUTIONS DISCUSSED

Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

COUNCILLOR Silas Hungwe, the first vice-president of the National Farmers' Association of Zimbabwe, made up of more than 2 000 clubs, has explained why members have been reluctant to form co-operatives.

He said farmers in the development sector have been anxious to know how a poor man can team up with a producer with a full kraal. Concern has been expressed whether personal wealth can be levelled.

The return to communal ploughing poses problems in that it could be difficult to evenly spread the work load when co-operators had differing resources.

Cde Hungwe spoke of these problems at a Seke field day attended by the Deputy Prime Minister, Cde Simon Muzenda.

He said efforts to encourage the formation of co-operatives were usually spurned by lazy people who spent time plotting how the hardworking could be sneered at.

Cde Hungwe said people ought to accept that no one should be poor when every community's well-being can be promoted through collective effort.

Cde Muzenda said people with initiative can always expect outside sympathy as had been proved in Shurugwi where 500 families who had come together were

receiving foreign aid.

He had a word with cloth manufacturers asking for a minimum quota of orders beyond the reach of housewives trying to co-operate to sew school uniforms.

"Plan according to your needs," said Cde Muzenda. "Government administrative machinery will help you."

Meanwhile, a socialist-oriented group of collectives has been formed by former combatants. Members have formed the Zimbabwe Producer and Marketing Co-operative of 52 independent collectives.

New collectives receive Government aid to get started, but are expected to be self-reliant, though aid agencies can help. The Harare-based Zimbabwe Project, started in London during the war, has been associated with formation of the collectives.

The ex-combatants have either grouped in resettlement schemes, on donated farms or have combined demob pay to buy properties.

Collective members, who want to see political independence matched by economic independence, have pledged to shun tribalism and regionalism, while promoting continual self-criticism.

Their constitution speaks of the determination to fight ignorance, poverty, disease, corruption and

exploitation.

Leaders say some collectives have financial problems and do not know where to raise capital for projects. Others lack skills for projects they would like to do.

"With their small resources, planning is vital because small mistakes can lead to ruin," said an official. "On the whole the co-operatives are doing well and, if only they could get financial help, their production can be better."

A spokesman for another self-reliant group sponsored by a chemical company said this year courses had been planned for extension workers to reach 20 000 farmers, which would be a five-fold increase on last year's pilot project.

Kohwa Pakuru expects to send 140 extension workers for short courses at Dombosnawa Training Centre. Also taking part would be nine credit officers and eight assistants.

The group aims that one extension worker should reach 100 trainee farmers.

A spokesman for a fertiliser company said the client had started 1200 clubs.

Self-reliant groups could come under the Government-sponsored national federation of co-operatives.

FARMING SYNDICATE REAPS \$32 MILLION HARVEST

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 8

[Text]

A 26-STRONG farming syndicate of Lomungundi farmers has proved that co-operation plus individuality pays agricultural dividends which even multinationals might envy — a production record worth \$32 million a year, to be precise.

Their success story is outlined in *The Farmer* magazine this week. The 26 farmers are all members of the Lions Den Syndicate (LDS) which was first formed in 1977 with only 12 members. It is now chaired by Mr John Eden who, like other members of the flourishing syndicate, has won the Maize Grower of the Year and Oilseeds Grower of the Year awards in previous years.

Each year their agricultural production keeps increasing and their output to the nation now totals \$32 million a year.

According to the magazine the members cultivate a total of about 22 000 hectares of maize, 7 600 ha of soyabeans, 2 200 ha of cotton, 4 500 ha of wheat and recently they have entered the coffee sector.

Between them they also run a total 32 000 head of cattle and the 26 members of LDS now probably include the biggest agricultural operators in their area.

Each member farms separately on his own land and is responsible for his own individual farming, but shares on an equal basis with other syndicate members. So no one member of the syndicate is able to dominate any of the others.

They all share in the benefits, buying operations and other agricultural activities and the LDS has also branched out into mining agricultural lime, retailing agricultural inputs from a Chinboyi store

building which they have bought as their headquarters, and use their considerable financial buying power to get large cash discounts on fertilisers, herbicides, insect pesticides and other agricultural necessities.

They also hire out plant and equipment for dam building and other purposes in their area.

Other syndicates have followed the LDS example and, according to the magazine article, fertiliser companies got together in a "monopoly sort of arrangement" to try to water down the large discounts originally gained by the syndicate.

"This encouraged us to use our financial power in other fields in addition to fertilisers, herbicides and pesticides and we concentrated on inputs such as tractors and plant."

Having gained better discounts on all items with their large buying power, the LDS members then decided not to use discounts individually but to pay them all into a savings account. This went so well that they have saved something like a million or more dollars.

From this discount savings fund they bought the Chinboyi building as their buying department. This grew into a store which today sells agricultural equipment and other items to LDS and to non-members as well.

In 1980 came another major LDS development which benefited the nation as well as members of the syndicate. Zimbabwe's only dolomite mine, which is today one of only two sources of agricultural lime necessary for tobacco and other uses, was about to close down.

But the syndicate stepped in at the last moment to take it over. Today their open-cast Alaska Dolomite mine is flourishing with an output of 20 000 tonnes a year of agricultural lime with a high magnesium content of 11%. This output could be doubled and the LDS is exploring export markets. A crusher and front-end loaders have been bought for these operations which are under a mining manager and about 120 mine employees.

Another LDS operation is to produce stone chips for roads and building stone.

Based at the mine office outside Chinhoyi is the general manager of the Lions Den Investment Company, Mr Mike Frame, who is responsible for general LDS operations. Then there is an LDS six-man executive headed by star agricultural producer, John Eden. Other top farming members head various committees and subsidiary LDS companies.

There is a very strong community spirit among all syndicate members and cooperation between them is "extremely close". Whenever a member or any neighbouring farmer has a problem the syndicate will do its best to provide assistance or help.

Illustrating how members are assisted, Mr Eden said that if a farmer's plant broke down at a critical juncture, such as when harvesting, the syndicate would rush in to help him — and the members own 40 combines between them. Two groups do contract work.

Mr Eden said the syndicate was anxious to support the Government and show its confidence in the future of Zimbabwe. It had reinforced this by playing an important role in supporting the Zimcord conference.

"At our own expense we flew Zimcord delegates to syndicate farms to demonstrate to the world outside that commercial farmers have faith in the future and are continuing to show optimism and confidence," Mr Eden told the magazine reporter.

DUTCH SEEK COMMERCIAL TIES

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

SIXTY Dutch companies are interested in doing business with Zimbabwe, and are looking for agents in the country, the chargé d'affaires at the Netherlands embassy, Mr Jan Eric van den Berg, said this week.

In an interview with *The Gazette*, Mr Van den Berg also disclosed that the Dutch airline, KLM, may soon operate services to Harare and that the Fokker aircraft company of the Netherlands is interested in selling its F28 aircraft to Air Zimbabwe.

The chargé d'affaires, who recently returned from a trade promotion visit in the Netherlands, said 46% of the companies were interested in capital goods, 29% in services, mostly consultancy, 13% in selling raw materials and semi finished products to Zimbabwe and 12% in consumer goods.

"The companies expressed interest because they think Zimbabwe

provides good commercial prospects, has a reasonably good political climate, and also has an important position in the SADCC region. They also think the Zimbabwean government facilitates investment and the Dutch business is not well represented in the country," he said.

Among the companies interested are:

- Bova, a bus manufacturer interested in finding a local partner willing to build buses according to their formula. They build a special type of a bus without a chassis.

- Insto, a company interested in the local production of hand water pumps.

- Hydrowega, interested in a joint venture to build a special piece of equipment that can dig and clean irrigation channels.

- A number of companies are interested in licensing their prefabricated housing formulas.

- Volvo-Car B V, a manufac-

turer of a small Volvo car is interested in marketing its product and eventual local assembly.

- Stamicarbon, interested in supplying know-how for small fertiliser factories and enrichment of minerals, and training of personnel in the chemical fields.

- Thomassen, is interested in the small packaging industry.

- Gerver, a company interested in supplying equipment for vocational schools.

- Vanaarsen, is interested in supplying stockfeed production plants for individual farms and industrial plants.

- Nivaz group of companies, interested in selling high-yield grass seeds for intensive pastures.

- A number of consulting companies are also interested in the water supply and treatment fields.

Mr Van den Berg said 21 Dutch companies would be represented at the International Trade Fair.

INPUT PRICES RAISE BUILDING COSTS

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 25 Feb 83 p 1

[Text]

THE increase of just under 10% in the ex-factory price of cement gazetted last week, plus the extra costs of 40% in diesel or petrol fuel for its transportation, will inevitably increase the cost of all building work in Zimbabwe.

Quantity surveyors in Harare this week said that heavy materials such as sand, stone and cement are the chief components in low-cost housing projects. These would be immediately affected by the increased costs of materials and transportation.

But they said that all buildings — commercial, residential, industrial and Government projects — would have to rise in price.

In addition to the cement and fuel increases the extra 1% in sales tax which comes into effect next week will raise all building costs.

So will rising prices for other building materials which have already gone up this year or will go up next month.

- Glass rose in price by about 22% last month following devaluation.

- Local Zisco steel products have risen by about 25% from

secondary manufacturers.

- Imported steel prices have risen by about 40% across the board.

- Bricks are expected to rise in price by about 10% next month.

- All types of paints will rise by about 30% in price very soon.

- The wholesale cost of timber is expected to rise by about 10% next month.

All these price increases plus the cost of their transportation (often a multiple cost factor for repeated journeys to building sites), in addition to the mark-ups allowed to hardware and building merchants or brokers, will be further increased by the 1% sales tax increase from March onwards.

Various building spokesmen estimated last year that construction costs were rising by about 2.5% to 3% each month, depending on the types of buildings required. This resulted in the cost of building rising by a total average of about 22% to 25% in 1982.

This year the average increase is certain to be more, according to building spokesmen. One experienced quantity surveyor in Harare said he believed that there would

be a flat overall increase in costs of about 5% for all types of buildings by July.

He agreed that the greatest effect of the fuel, cement and sales tax increases would be felt in the low-cost building sectors. The high transportation costs would directly affect heavy bulk materials such as sand, stone and cement which were used in quantity in all low-cost structures.

However, he and other spokesmen in the building industry said that the rising building costs would seriously affect all sectors of the industry together with the high interest rates involved in their financing.

The inevitable escalation in the cost of materials would in turn affect the costs of maintaining existing houses, flats, commercial, industrial and Government buildings.

Estate agents said the increases were already affecting owners and property investors, hit by what they described as uneconomic rent control regulations. They said that the increased building costs would also increase the replacement value of buildings and so their necessary insurance premium cover.

MMC TAKES OVER SALES ON MONDAY

Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 1

[Text]

THE proposed Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe will become the only legal channel for the marketing and selling of minerals and metals in this country from Monday — including sales of uncut, unpolished precious or semi-precious gemstones. Commission of 0,875% of gross invoice amount will be charged.

A notice bringing the corporation into being as from March 7 which was published this week said that initially all domestic transactions (with a few exceptions) would be exempt from its authority. The exceptions, however, cover the sale of tantalite and columbite, tungsten ores, beryl, tin ores and gemstones whose sales will require the corporation's prior approval either for export or locally.

In all these cases, except gemstones, the corporation will be prepared to buy the material concerned if it meets international quality standards at prices related to those on world markets.

All new export sales of any mineral or metal, except gold which is handled by the Reserve Bank, will require the corporation's intervention.

Should a producer wish to export any of these products he must advise the corporation which may then, at its own discretion, decide:

- To buy the material and export it itself. This it may elect to do in the case of minor minerals such as tantalite, tungsten ores and beryl (which includes emeralds and aquamarines), or:

- To act as the producer's agent in negotiating an export sale. This

function is likely to become the basis of the corporation's activities, or:

- To authorise the producer himself to sell to a foreign buyer.

According to the notice, the corporation is required in the case of authorising or negotiating any new sale to arrange transport and insurance for the goods to the point of sale outside Zimbabwe and to receive payment for them from abroad.

It said such payments will be passed on to producers within 30 days and, in practice, with the least possible delay.

The corporation expects at least to cover its costs. To that end the notice said that commission on all contracts negotiated or authorised by it has initially been set at 0,875% of gross invoice amount.

If would appear that this commission would not only apply to the sale of export items but also to minerals and gemstones produced and sold in the domestic market if they fall under the corporation's jurisdiction, as listed in the notice.

Certain beryls and other gemstones fall under this heading. The notice makes it illegal to sell anything of that nature, either here or abroad, without the corporation's authorisation, exemption or negotiation.

This would also appear to include prospectors, small-workers, miners, gem brokers or jewellers dealing locally in rough gemstones.

However, as far as the less precious stones are concerned it is probable that the corporation would exercise its powers of exemption from control.

Due to the expenses of establishing the corporation, the notice said it expects to show a "substantial" deficit for the year to June 30, by which time it will have operated for only four months.

However, it hopes to recover the deficit and to place itself on a self-sufficient basis during the following financial year.

The notice said that the corporation's objectives, now fully understood and shared by all concerned, were initially to ensure that, as a national body, its responsibility for marketing Zimbabwe's mineral products should go smoothly and avoid any interruption in supply to foreign buyers or inflow of foreign currency essential to the country's economy.

In the longer term, its aims, shared by all producers, were to increase the volume and value of the country's exports and to keep to a minimum the costs of their delivery to foreign buyers.

The corporation, headed by the general manager Mr Mark Rule, falls under the control of the Ministry of Mines.

NATIONAL INTERESTS

The notice said it was established by the Zimbabwe Government to promote the national interests in marketing the country's mineral resources. The Board, the corporation and its staff fully appreciated the challenging nature of their task and believe that with the co-operation of private organisations concerned, they would be able to meet it to the nation's benefit.

However, during the transitional

period many producers and purchasers may want individual questions answered regarding procedures. Staff at the corporation's head office on the 5th floor of Globe House, 51 Stanley Avenue, or telephone numbers 705862 and 703402 in Harare were ready to deal with such queries, said the notice.

●JEWELLERS in Harare appeared uncertain as to the effect of the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe Act on their domestic business yesterday.

One said he had believed there would be no control over the domestic buying and selling of rough gemstones or silver bullion. If, in fact, the corporation intended to control these items and to charge a commission on their marketing locally, it would obviously have an impact on jewellers in Zimbabwe.

At present he said there was no control on the buying and selling of silver bullion and most gemstones. Dealers and jewellers could buy and sell these items freely, at prices agreed between the producers and buyers.

The chairman of the Jewellery Council of Zimbabwe, Mr Sam Benatar, said he wished to study the Act and the relevant legislation very carefully before making any comment.

A spokesman for the Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe yesterday confirmed that the domestic sales of silver would not come under the control of the corporation. This precious metal could still be bought and sold freely inside Zimbabwe, he said.

NEWSPAPER GROUP FACES DIFFICULT YEAR

Harare THE HERALD in English 9 Mar 83 p 7

[Text]

ZIMBABWE Newspapers (1980) — which publishes The Herald and The Sunday Mail — faces a difficult year and results will be appreciably lower than the record results produced last year.

Chairman Dr Davidson Sadza says in his annual review that budgets for 1983 were prepared before last December's 20 percent devaluation and at that time, the group was aiming for pre-tax profits of about \$1.35 million, a drop of 10 percent.

"However, with the extremely disappointing trading results thus far in 1983, we expect the results to be appreciably lower," he said.

Because of devaluation, salaries and wages are to be reviewed in May and the effects of last month's mini-budget on fuel prices and sales tax will depress profits even further.

Aside from the effects of the drought upon the economy, Dr Sadza says that the lack of foreign currency for imports will seriously affect advertising revenues, which account for about 65 percent

of income.

Like many other companies, Zim-papers has been hit by the price freeze and action to redress the situation is badly needed.

"The company is still awaiting Government reaction to its application for an increase in the cover price of our newspapers."

"This was made over two years ago and against a background of escalating costs and two increases in sales tax (which the company bears) in this period, I feel that the time has come for Government to accede to our application urgently," adds Dr Sadza.

Zim-papers has also been hit by the continued loss of skilled and experienced management, editorial and technical staff, together with continued restraints on newsprint and ink supplies.

With the imminent arrival of a new \$6.25 million web-offset press, further skilled staff will be needed.

"While pre-tax profits for 1983 are expected to be lower, with all the constraints that both the company and the country are facing, it is extremely difficult to predetermine profitability," said the chairman.

"Indeed, I feel it would be prudent to give a more precise assessment at the half year."

Despite the chairman's pessimistic forecast, the group printed a record 62 million newspapers last year, a 17 percent increase on 1981 and The Herald now has the highest circulation among morning daily papers in Southern Africa while its circulation is the second largest of all dailies in the region, including evening papers.

Turnover for the year ended December 31 1982 was \$16 million (1981 — \$14.2 million) and pre-tax profits were almost \$1.5 million (\$1.47 million). Earnings per share were 39 cents (32c) and the year's dividend was 19c (20c).

CSO: 3400/968

BRIEFS

MAIZE FOR MASVINGO--NATIONAL Foods, the country's largest milling company, is to open a new \$500 000 maize mill at Masvingo in July. Mr Chris Robinson, deputy managing director (operations), said the project included only \$50 000 of imported components. "Masvingo is a new concept in milling in Zimbabwe and is known as a platform type mill," he said. This new system, he added, was devised by Natfoods and has only two floors instead of the conventional five floors. Masvingo has been without maize milling facilities for five years. The new plant will help satisfy not only the urban, but also rural demand from surrounding areas. The two-floor mill will be staffed by employees now being trained at Natfoods' mills in Bulawayo and Gweru. The estimated work-force will total 115. Mr Robinson said that productive consumption would 100 tonnes of maize a day drawn from the Grain Marketing Board's depot at Masvingo with an end run of 84 tonnes of roller meal. The plant will also incorporate a silo with a 350-tonne capacity. All offal from the milling process will be sent to Bulawayo for oil extraction. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 1]

MORE AIR LINKS--BALKAN AIRLINES of Bulgaria and KLM, the national carrier of the Netherlands, are to operate a weekly service to Harare, a spokesman for the Ministry of Transport has announced. In a statement, the spokesman said that Balkan Airlines had proposed to start a weekly service between Sofia and Harare late this month on a route via Tripoli and Lagos. "KLM, using a DC8 aircraft, will operate a weekly service on a route including Vienna and two points in Africa. Initially these will be Khartoum and Arusha. The KLM service will commence in mid-June," the spokesman said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 7]

SOVIET BOOKS--HUNDREDS of major works by Marx, Engels and Lenin were given to Zanu (PF) at the party's headquarters yesterday by the Soviet Embassy's Charge d'Affaires. Speaking during the presentation ceremony, in the presence of the deputy secretary of Zanu (PF), Cde Don Muvuti, Cde Vladimir Silkin said: "We know that the central committee of your party and Cde Mugabe as its president, attach great importance to the tasks of ideological orientation of Zanu members and the people of the country in general in the spirit of socialism." Cde Mugabe had, on several occasions, confirmed the adherence of Zanu (PF) to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism, which were the ideologies of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and parties of other socialist states, he said. As allies in the common struggle for socialist

ideals, "we are very happy to note that the CPSU and Zanu (PF) have taken steps to establish direct contacts and co-operation". In reply, Cde Muvuti said he welcomed the gesture of friendship and solidarity by the CPSU to Zanu (PF). He hoped the friendship would not be at party level alone but between the peoples of the two countries as well. "We are a Marxist-Leninist party and the books by Marx, Engels and Lenin will assist us to spread the ideology in which our party believes." He also added that the books would help in launching the party's library. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 4]

NAMES BILL PASSES--THE Names (Alteration) Bill, governing changes of place names, had a stormy passage despite protestations that debate would not affect any of the changes already made. Republican Front senators, led by Colonel George Hartley, clashed with the Deputy Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Senator George Chinengundu, during the committee stage when they insisted that he explain the derivation of all new names which appeared in the schedule of the Bill. Cde Chinengundu said this was "asking for the impossible" and would waste the Senate's time. He advised members to go to the Cabinet Committee on Place Names for such information. Senator Hartley offered a "compromise", asking the deputy minister to undertake to publish a brochure containing an explanation of the derivation and meaning of all the new names. The lengthy dispute was finally solved by the Deputy Minister of Education and Culture, Senator Joseph Culverwell, who sat in as a member of the committee he would suggest that a booklet be published. Senator Hartley also argued that the name of Bulawayo, which had not been changed and did not appear on the schedule, was incorrect. Cde Chinengundu denied the name was wrong. Senator Hartley rose to insist that the correct name should be "Bubulawayo" meaning "the place of those who are being killed" and not Bulawayo which meant "the place of killing". [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 10 Mar 83 p 4]

RAIL ELECTRIFICATION ON TARGET--BULAWAYO--THE electrification of the Dabuka-Harare railway is on schedule and commercial operation of the whole section is expected to start at the end of September this year. A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday that commissioning of the section between Dabuka and Samwari would be completed by the end of June and between Samwari and Harare by the end of September. "All the equipment required for the construction and operation of the electrified section has been procured," said the spokesman. "In this project, problems and delays have been minimal and have generally been overcome by the deployment of additional manpower and equipment by contractors." The qualified personnel required to operate, repair and maintain the locomotives and fixed systems include engineers, technicians, supervisors, artisans, power system controllers and servicemen. "Training of the engineers has been completed and that of the other staff has commenced or is being planned," the spokesman said. Additional general training programmes being implemented included safety and first-aid for NRZ employees, safety awareness campaign for the people living alongside the railway line and the training of locomotive drivers, he added. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 8 Mar 83 p 5]

PRODUCTS WIN NEW MARKETS--IN the face of a serious world recession, Zimbabwe's agricultural products continue to win new markets both in Africa and overseas,

the chairman of the Agricultural Marketing Authority, Mr Paddy Millar, has said. There had been a significant increase in exports to SADCC countries during the year, which saw overall export growth affected by world recession and transport bottlenecks. "The general outlook for local economic expansion remains subject to world recession pressures," said Mr Millar. While the Cold Storage Commission's 450 000 head kill relieved local meat shortages, the anticipated reduced slaughter could lead to retail meat rationing this year. The reduction could also prevent the CSC from making full use of its quota on the European Economic Community market. With local maize sales at 850 000 tonnes, the Grain Marketing Board's surplus for the export programme could be affected by potential customers' financial problems. The Cotton Marketing Board handled a record 71,3 million bales, and the export market took 80 percent of sales. The Dairy Marketing Board took in 150,5 million litres of milk in a year when production was running at 10 percent above the previous season. The Coffee Growers' Association's production slipped by 13 percent to 82 000 bags as the International Coffee Organisation raised Zimbabwe's quota to 71 500 bags. Mr Millar noted: "Communal producers are making a significant contribution to maize and cotton deliveries." [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Mar 83 p 5]

MINERAL MARKETING BODY--THE Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe today becomes the only body empowered to deal in minerals and metals in this country. The corporation's commission, to be charged on gross invoices, has been fixed at 0,875 percent. Taking the base of around \$280m output for 1982, this would provide a possible income for MMC of about \$2,5m. Domestic transactions --with specific exceptions--will not be affected by the new rule. Gemstones are one of the exceptions, as the MMC believes that protection is needed for producers. At present anyone can offer to buy precious and semi-precious stones from producers and hawk them to interested sellers. MMC will take control of all gemstone sales to minimise circulation of these in uncontrolled hands. The corporation's main task is buy minerals and export these. It will also act as the producers' agent in negotiating export sales. In terms of regulations gazetted on Friday, inspectors may be appointed. They will be authorised to examine the records of any mineral producer in the country, suspected of having contravened the regulations of the Act. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Mar 83 p 5]

CIO TO WEAR CAMOUFLAGE--MEMBERS of the Central Intelligence Organisation have been authorised to wear camouflage uniform, in terms of a notice in the Government Gazette on Friday. The notice adds the CIO to the list of agencies--the army, air force, police or foreign military personnel attached to the Zimbabwean Defence Forces--permitted to wear camouflage. The wearing of camouflage by anyone other than these was outlawed in terms of the Emergency Powers Regulations in November last year. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 7 Mar 83 p 5]

DEMOBILISATION TO BE VOLUNTARY--THE Zimbabwe National Army will have trained about 1 300 officer and non-commissioned officer instructors by the end of June, the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office (Defence), Dr Sydney Sekeramayi, said yesterday. Addressing 225 army and British Military Advisory Training Team instructors at Inkomo Barracks, he said: "The aim of

this training is to create a nucleus of high quality instructors in each battalion so that you will in turn train members of your respective battalions." Cde Sekeramayi told the instructors that they should not take it easy for they were the skeleton of the army. He thanked the instructors for the work they were doing. Referring to the size of the army he said: "There is need for some form of demobilisation in order to bring the army down to its correct size, but this will be done voluntarily." He assured the instructors that all of them would be retained by the army for it needed soldiers to train their fellow combatants. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Mar 83 p 1]

CHIEF INSTALLED--THE Minister of Local Government and Town Planning, Cde Enos Chikowore, yesterday installed Cde Keni Kapere as Chief of the Nematombo people in the Hurungwe District. He urged traditional leaders and councils to work co-operatively on self-help projects such as building of schools, clinics, bridges and roads. The new Chief Nematombo will be the 15th chief of a people who originated from Guru-utswa in Mutoko. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 26 Feb 83 p 3]

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES MERGER--THE Government plans to establish a national unified electricity authority to generate and distribute power throughout Zimbabwe, the Minister of Industry and Energy Development, Dr Simba Makoni, said yesterday. He told a news conference that a committee, comprising representatives of his ministry, the Electricity Supply Commission, the Central Africa Power Corporation and the municipalities of Harare and Bulawayo, was working on the new structure. "We have decided to establish the national authority in order to have our power distributed and managed through one source and also to eliminate some inconsistencies in the rates and tariffs charged by different organisations dealing with power." Cde Makoni also announced major changes in the board and management of the ESC. Cde Sydney Gata was appointed general manager-designate of the commission, pending the retirement of Mr Douglas Irvine, who has worked with the organisation for many years. Cde C. Mutiwananyuka, of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning and Development, and Cde P. W. Mangoro, an engineer with Anglo American, were appointed to the board. A manpower training and development department and a projects department had been created in the commission and would be headed by different assistant general managers. "Because of the current technical manpower shortages in the commission the new departments will work hard to develop an indigenous manpower pool that will help to meet the needs of the power industry as a whole," Dr Makoni said. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 83 p 3]

CHIMOIO TIMBER INDUSTRY--THE Minister of Housing, Cde Simbarashe Mumbengegwi, and the Deputy Minister of Youth, Sport and Recreation, Cde George Rutanhire, visited the Ifloma forestry industrial complex near Chimoio on Saturday. Since 1977 the company has increased its workforce from five to over 3 000 and planted more than 7 000 ha of pine and eucalyptus trees. Speaking through an interpreter, the director of Ifloma, Cde Carlos Falnar, said they had a three-stage industrial programme for the processing of their timber. The sawmill and chipboard plant, with a capacity of 39 000 m³ a year, is near completion. The second stage, scheduled to be completed in 1986, will be a complex of factories producing 1 400 prefabricated houses a year and furniture on a large scale for schools and hospitals. An impregnation plant for treating wood

against termites has already been built, and it is estimated that the building of the prefabricated timber houses will be cheaper and quicker than brick. A pulp paper plant is planned for the end of this decade. And Ifloma intends to expand its forestry plantation area to 35 000 ha to secure the raw materials for the long-term future of the industry. Of the total workforce, only 1 percent are non-Mozambican. There are 31 Swedes from the Johnson Construction Company who were contracted through the Swedish International Development Agency (Sida) to work in the plant's electrical department. A village of two-room core houses on 1 200 m² stands is being built for the workforce with a school, clinic, shops and sporting facilities. Workers buy the core houses from the company and build their own extensions. They are given building material on credit, with a 15-year repayment period, as well as assistance with more specialised building skills. "It is better that the people administer their own housing than the company," an Ifloma spokesman said. Cde Mumbengegwi said he knew the problems posed by a shortage of housing and he was pleased to see Ifloma giving workers' housing a priority. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 1 Mar 83 p 13]

RAILWAY RADIO LINKS--GEC Zimbabwe recently completed a series of nine radio terminal stations between Dabuka and Harare, as part of the communications network in the electrification of the railway. Each terminal station--with additional booster stations at Kwekwe, Willoughbys and Msasa--is powered by a series of 12 Chloride batteries. The installation of these batteries was completed at the end of December, and they were fully charged by early February. Peter Stevens, the commissioning engineer from GEC (UK) said the batteries were of the highest quality and there had been no problems in getting them functioning correctly. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 8]

JAPANESE TRAIN LOCALS--ONE of the world's foremost business equipment companies, Canon Inc of Japan, recently provided expert instruction for technicians operating Canon products in Zimbabwe. Mr Mitsuo Satoh, from Canon's copier quality advancement division in Tokyo, spent eight days instructing technicians from Philpott and Collins, the Canon franchise holders in this country. Apart from instructing on the latest techniques and technology of the established Canon NP 210 and NP 400 copiers Mr Satoh also familiarised the technicians with the new Canon PC 10 and 20 desk-top models--the world's first cartridge copiers. These copiers have only just been released on world markets and are expected in Zimbabwe around the middle of the year. Technicians from Bulawayo, Gweru and Harare attended the courses run by Mr Satoh during his visit, designed to keep the technicians abreast of new technology from the giant Japanese company. Mr Satoh said he was delighted with the high standard of workmanship he saw from the Zimbabwe technicians. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 8]

JAPANESE LINE CHOOSES HARARE--ZIMBABWE'S mineral export potential has stirred the interest of a Japanese shipping line which has now decided to set up operations here. Sanko Kisen, said to be the largest independent fleet owner in the world, is considering whether to open an office or appoint an agent. Talks have been held with a Harare shipping, forwarding and shipbroking firm, Adzim. The manager for Southern Africa, Mr Donald West, told the Financial

Gazette this week that the country had tremendous possibilities for mineral ex- ports once the world recession ended. He recently had discussions with the Mineral Marketing Corporation which is expected to start full-scale operations within the next three months. The southern African section is responsible for all ports from Kenya southwards. It is a subsidiary of the New York division. Mr West said Sanko could handle both large and small mineral consignments as well as other types of breadbulk goods. The shipping line owns 270 vessels with a total tonnage of 25 million. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 3]

RSA EXPORT ORDER--ZIMBABWE Spring Steel (Pvt) Limited has won a R50 000 export order to provide some 500 springs to a South African company. The springs are for use in the manufacture of triaxial trailers, and each has a weight bearing capacity of 6 tonnes. The managing director of Zimbabwe Spring, Mr Mark Garizio, said that the devaluation of the Zimbabwe dollar late last year had helped his company win the order by making its products more competitive in the export market. Zimbabwe Spring Steel hopes to secure further orders from neighbouring countries. [Text] [Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 4 Mar 83 p 2]

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